

Silk Waists.

JUST A FEW MORE TO CLOSE OUT.

Bargains for the Wise.

Lay in your Summer Vests now. Never so low in price.

LADIES' JACKETS.

A GREAT SALE ON THIS WEEK.

DO NOT MISS IT.

Cash Department Store

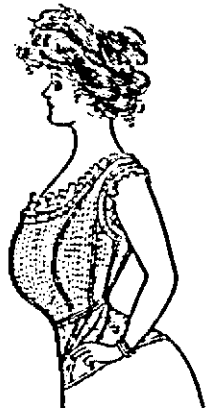
CORSETS.

Corsets without number and of the very best makes in

Royal Worcesters, Linen Tape Girdle,
Diana Girdle, Batiste Girdle,
W. C. C. Straight Front,
Corset Francaise De Bon Ton

The Celebrated P. D. Imported,
Loomers' Tailor-Made,
Thompson's Glove Fitting,
R. H. Empire, A. A. Militant,
M. Paris Shape, M. Extra Long,
Z Short Hip, in White, Black and Black.

H. M. Bust Form.



Then we have about 20 corsets in out of size lots, which sell at one half price—50c for 50c, 75c for 1.00, 1.00 for 50c.

You can certainly suit yourself on a corset without half trying.
Call and examine one or two.

SPAFFORD & COLE.

25 PER CENT. OFF.

Having decided to close out our entire line of Boys' and Children's Suits we offer the balance of the stock at

25 Per Cent. Off

from our already low price on these goods. You know, as well as we do, that these goods are all new and clean. This is the biggest bargain offered by any store.

COME WHILE THE ASSORTMENT IS GOOD.

SOLBERG & KOLDEN.

WHO SAYS THIS IS NOT A FARMING DISTRICT?

TWO
CARLOADS
JUST IN.

Champion Mowers
and Binders,
Thomas Hay Rakes
and Tedders.

THE BEST ON EARTH IS OUR MOTTO.

LEWIS HARDWARE CO., RHINELANDER, WIS.

IN FAVOR OF COMBINE OF 'PHONE INTERESTS

AN EFFORT TO CONSOLIDATE WISCONSIN VALLEY TOLL LINES.

A Meeting of the Stockholders of the Various Companies Called to be Held at Wausau on Tuesday, Aug. 6.—To Formulate Plans for Improvement of Service—Committee Makes a Report.

There is some active work being done in the matter of the consolidation of the telephone toll lines in the Wisconsin valley, and in order to carry out the plans as formulated in the minds of some of the interested parties, a meeting of the stockholders of the various companies, a meeting will be held at Wausau next Tuesday, August 6, to further formulate plans for the improvement of the valley toll lines. In speaking of the matter, the Wausau Central Wisconsin in its issue of last Friday, has the following to say:

"Preparations incident upon the consolidation of the telephone toll lines in the Wisconsin valley, which have been progressing since a meeting of the promoters was held here in June, promise to assume a definite form within a short time. Those present at the June meeting expressed themselves as unanimous in their desire to see the consolidation in pursuance to a motion, a committee consisting of the most prominent telephone operators in the valley, was appointed to formulate plans for such consolidation. Below we publish a circular letter which has just been issued to the various stockholders of the different independent companies, including the report of the committee appointed at the June meeting and a letter from the directors of the Marathon County Telephone Co., who are intensely interested in the consolidation of these plans. The circular includes a call for a meeting of all the stockholders of the various companies at the court house in this city on August 6th. The circular follows:

DEAR SIR: There are four independent toll companies in the Wisconsin valley, Grand Rapids and Tomahawk. Each gives good service to the toll line it is intended to connect, but the service is not generally satisfactory on any of the lines for long distance.

At the meeting of these independent companies held at Wausau on the 2nd of June, it was proposed to consolidate them and to connect them by a single line from Grand Rapids to Rhinelander, using the poles of the present companies for that purpose as far as they would extend. This proposed line would be a long distance service, and the line was for the purpose for which it is now used.

This arrangement would add to the carrying capacity of the whole.

It would bind together the people of the Wisconsin valley who have now and always had many interests in common. It would bind together in close friendship and mutual assistance all the independent toll companies whose aim it is to give the best possible service at the least possible cost.

And by placing all the toll lines under one management the expense will be lowered and the service improved. This consolidation can be accomplished without loss to anyone and with profit to all. By taking into account the cost of each toll line system less its depreciation on account of time in use, and also its carrying capacity, and upon these a fair valuation of each can be ascertained.

Two Sparring Bouts

First Match Given to Glenn on a Fool—In the Next He is Knocked Out by a Chicago Fighter.

The boxing contest between Jack Glenn, of this city, and Ed Hieber, the well known Chicago light weight, was pulled off at Hiebermann's park last Thursday evening. While the crowd was not as large as expected, the wits around the arena were comfortably filled. The preliminary previous to the main bout between a Chicago man and an unknown from Wausau was a lively affair and furnished much amusement for the crowd. After the four rounds (the limit) had been fought the match ended in a draw. The Chicago fighter having several points the better of the contest. The Wausau boy showed that he possessed good stuff, however, and gained the good will of the sports present.

At a few minutes after 9 o'clock the two contestants, Glenn and Hieber, entered the ring. It could be seen by the applause given the Rhinelander man that he had the crowd with him. The Hieber followers were very few.

Both men seemed to be in fine condition and were evidently in for a hot contest. After the customary handshake the men prepared for action. In the first round several lively blows were exchanged, after which the Westerner tried to foul. Referee Billie cautioned him on this very severely. In the second round the same maneuver was repeated at which Charlie declared that he performed again. He would surely decide the contest. After exchanging a few swift blows, the Chicago man again made a deliberate foul. The referee in a second gave the match to Glenn on a foul in the last half of the second round. Much comment was expressed over this, the crowd being evenly divided on the result. Many were for the men fighting it out. Such was not the case, however, and Glenn left the ring victorious. Glenn was ably seconded.

The members of the Rhinelander Athletic club, under whose auspices the fight was given Thursday night, were not satisfied with the decision of Referee Billie in giving the match to Glenn on a foul and refused to turn the money over to him. They finally took the stand that to win the money the contest would have to be fought over again, and arrangements were made Friday morning to pull the match off at that night. In order to fairly in the matter, no admission fee was charged, as the money had not been refunded the night before. For this the members of the club have received many commendatory remarks from the sporting fraternity. The bout Friday night was fast and furious, as the ire of the contestants had been aroused to a pitch where the milk of human kindness had hardened and they entered the arena with a de-

THE PROPOSED WISCONSIN VALLEY TOLL LINE

The proposed Wisconsin Valley Toll Line Company would then purchase the lines of each of the four toll line companies, and pay the stockholders the fair cash value of their stock according to such books of valuation, and at the same time give the right to each stockholder to take his pay in cash or in the stock of the consolidated company if he preferred to do so. It will be the aim of your committee to so limit the stock of the consolidated company that it will pay a fair dividend on its par value, and at least worth its par value in cash.

To accomplish this result, the committee that favor it should by a vote of a majority of the stockholders, authorize their Board of Directors to make such a sale upon a just and equitable basis, binding to the stockholders the right or option to accept or reject their stock either cash at the agreed price or stock in the consolidated company, as each stockholder may prefer. It will be the purpose of your committee to allow a fair and equitable value for each of the toll lines, and to give an advantage to none. The task we have undertaken is a difficult one because the stockholders are so numerous, and the success of the movement requires that it should be favored by a majority in each of the several companies. A failure of anyone to favor it may defeat the whole project.

Hoping that you will be moved by the same public spirit that induced you to make your first investment, we are

Yours respectfully,
JOHN A. GATSON,
JAMES TUCKERMAN,
ARTHUR TAYLOR,
W. H. FRASLEY,
E. P. STONE.

To the stockholders of the Marathon County Telephone Company:

The enclosed documents, we trust, make plain the movement on foot to improve the service of our Telephone Company in our own county, as well as to obtain much better service over other lines in neighboring counties and in other parts of the state. The managers of our own company have learned by this time that in order to give good service our line must be kept in better condition than it has been heretofore. More money must be paid out for repairs of men to go out over the line to keep it in repair. As the company becomes under the expense will be larger. New poles will be needed, cross arms to be replaced, etc. All this will naturally reduce our net income. We find that the responsibility upon the managers are growing more arduous and annoying, from which they would like to be relieved. This plan to consolidate and put the whole business under one management will reduce the general expense of the whole, and in the end make our company a better place than it is now.

We hope that you will be present at the meeting August 6. Be sure that you send a proxy and authorize someone to vote for you if you cannot come yourself.

Yours truly,
E. P. STONE,
C. H. GILBERT,
A. L. KATZBERG,
W. F. LAKE,
A. W. BOWMAN,
KARL BOWMAN,
FRANK BOWMAN,
Directors.

DEAR SIR: You will please take notice that a meeting of the stockholders of the Marathon County Telephone Company is hereby called to meet at the County Court House in the city of Wausau, on the 6th day of August, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m., to consider the proposition of consolidation herein referred to and to transact any and all other business that may properly come before a meeting of the stockholders.

E. P. STONE, Pres.
CHAS. A. GILBERT, Sec.

Initiative Step Toward Organizing Villages and Oneida County Telephone Co.

—To Organize Next Week.

A meeting of the subscribers for stock in the Oneida and Vilas County Telephone Company was held at the council room Tuesday evening. A temporary organization was perfected by the election of W. E. Brown as chairman, and C. C. Brown, secretary. A committee was appointed to draft articles of incorporation and ascertain the cost of building a telephone line from this city to Eagle River. The committee consists of the following members: S. S. Miller, J. D. Lewis, F. R. Tripp, Jas. Donnelly and D. E. Rindan. A meeting was called for Wednesday of next week for the purpose of perfecting a permanent organization.

Last week we gave an account of the proposed plan of organization which is no doubt fresh in the minds of our readers. It is the intention to connect Rhinelander with Robbins, Three Lakes and Eagle River. It was thought at first that the line could be built for one thousand dollars. Stock to that amount was pledged in no time by citizens of the different towns. There seems to be a doubt with some as to whether or not the line can be built for the amount stated.

If the committee named at Tuesday evening's meeting finds that it cannot be the amount of stock will be increased.

There is no doubt but that the line will prove a paying investment. It will also prove a great convenience to the citizens of the towns to be connected. The intention is to complete the line as soon as possible and begin the work of construction at an early date. An effort will be made to have the line in operation by the first of October.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE HEARING OF E. P. GUYSON, editor of The Tomahawk, and clerk of the school board of the town of Tomahawk, came off in the county court before Judge Matthews Tuesday. Guyson is accused of taking the teachers' orders for their salaries on the pretense of getting them cashed for the teachers, but after he received the money instead of turning it over to them he left town. Jas. O'Leary, of Tomahawk, is attorney for Mr. Guyson, while E. M. Smart is the prosecuting attorney. The defendant was released on \$20 bonds and bound over to the circuit court, which meets in October. —Meridian News.

Rhinelanders People at Wausau. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Terry, of Rhinelander, have removed back to Wausau, to their old home on Washington street.

S. H. Alban, of Rhinelander, did business at the court house and at the United States land office in this city Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning.

A. S. Kover, representing the Silverthorne Lumber Co., of Rhinelander, spent a few days at Wausau this week on a business mission. —Central Wisconsin.

Urgent Need of Farmers. We will endeavor this week to give the readers of The New North a few facts and figures to show the necessity of developing the agricultural resources of the county, especially around Rhinelander. It has been figured out that to supply the Rhinelander market with products of the soil it would take about 10,000 to 12,000

RHINELANDER TO GET SUNDAY DAY TRAINS

REQUEST GRANTED BY OFFICIALS OF NORTH-WESTERN ROAD.

Running of the New Trains Will Be inaugurated Next Sunday, August 4th.—F. E. Parker Received First Intimation From Postoffice Department—Train From South Will Arrive at 4:30 p. m.

If our readers will look up the files of the paper they will find that about a year and a half ago the following statement was made: "If The New North does not miss its guess, no great space of time will elapse before Rhinelander readers of the daily periodicals can digest the contents of the Sunday papers on the same day of their publication. The company is now every citizen in the city would appreciate beyond description."

For some time past considerable influence has been brought to bear upon the officials of the North-Western road in an effort to secure the running of the Chicago-Ashland day train on Sunday and at last those who have been in the work are to be rewarded, for beginning next Sunday, August 4th, the running of the train will be inaugurated by the North-Western railway company. The work of trying to convince the officials of the road of the necessity of the running of the Sunday train was started in Rhinelander. Later, our people were joined by influential business men at points along the line.

The first intimation that we were to have the Sunday train was yesterday morning when Postmaster Parker received word from the post office department at Washington. He was informed that the train from the south would reach this city at 2:30 p. m. and that the train for the south would leave here at 4:15.

The postoffice will be open from 9 a. m. hereafter instead of from 9 to 10 hours before. The fact that Mr. Parker has received instructions from Washington regarding the handling of mail leaves no room for doubt, although up to yesterday noon Agent Branger had received no official notification from the officials of the road.

At the time this article was penned rumor had it that the Sunday train would run from Kaukauna to Rhinelander, connecting at Appleton Junction with the Wisconsin division train. It is somewhat probable that the North-Western people would run the train as far as Rhinelander only, but would run through to Ashland.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING

Initiative Step Toward Organizing Villages and Oneida County Telephone Co.

—To Organize Next Week.

A meeting of the subscribers for stock in the Oneida and Vilas County Telephone Company was held at the council room Tuesday evening. A temporary organization was perfected by the election of W. E. Brown as chairman, and C. C. Brown, secretary. A committee was appointed to draft articles of incorporation and ascertain the cost of building a telephone line from this city to Eagle River. The committee consists of the following members: S. S. Miller, J. D. Lewis, F. R. Tripp, Jas. Donnelly and D. E. Rindan. A meeting was called for Wednesday of next week for the purpose of perfecting a permanent organization.

Last week we gave an account of the proposed plan of organization which is no doubt fresh in the minds of our readers. It is the intention to connect Rhinelander with Robbins, Three Lakes and Eagle River. It was thought at first that the line could be built for one thousand dollars. Stock to that amount was pledged in no time by citizens of the different towns. There seems to be a doubt with some as to whether or not the line can be built for the amount stated.

If the committee named at Tuesday evening's meeting finds that it cannot be the amount of stock will be increased.

There is no doubt but that the line will prove a paying investment. It will also prove a great convenience to the citizens of the towns to be connected. The intention is to complete the line as soon as possible and begin the work of construction at an early date. An effort will be made to have the line in operation by the first of October.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE HEARING OF E. P. GUYSON, editor of The Tomahawk, and clerk of the school board of the town of Tomahawk, came off in the county court before Judge Matthews Tuesday. Guyson is accused of taking the teachers' orders for their salaries on the pretense of getting them cashed for the teachers, but after he received the money instead of turning it over to them he left town. Jas. O'Leary, of Tomahawk, is attorney for Mr. Guyson, while E. M. Smart is the prosecuting attorney. The defendant was released on \$20 bonds and bound over to the circuit court, which meets in October. —Meridian News.

Rhinelanders People at Wausau. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Terry, of Rhinelander, have removed back to Wausau, to their old home on Washington street.

S. H. Alban, of Rhinelander, did business at the court house and at the United States land office in this city Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning.

A. S. Kover, representing the Silverthorne Lumber Co., of Rhinelander, spent a few days at Wausau this week on a business mission. —Central Wisconsin.

Urgent Need of Farmers. We will endeavor this week to give the readers of The New North a few facts and figures to show the necessity of developing the agricultural resources of the county, especially around Rhinelander. It has been figured out that to supply the Rhinelander market with products of the soil it would take about 10,000 to 12,000

100 acres of improved lands, increasing our farmer population to from 1,000 to 2,500. This is figuring on the trade as it is today, making it difficult to form the most reliable basis for the reason that considerable of the farm products are purchased direct from farmers and merchants in other localities and not through the home dealers. The most staple article is potatoes, hence we will take that to head the list. It is estimated that fifty-three carloads of potatoes are consumed here during the year, running a total of 500 bushels. To raise these, it is figured that it would require 1,000 acres. Ninety carloads considered a low estimate for oats, running 600 bushels to the car, giving a total of 540 bushels. To raise these oats, it would require 500 acres. Other articles are as follows: Flour, 8,000 barrels, 500 acres; corn, 5,000 bushels, 100 acres; cattle for beef, 500, 1,500 acres for pasture; sheep, 150, 100 acres; pigs, 2,000, 500 acres. It is impossible to get enough chickens here to supply the home market. For berries and garden truck, it is thought it would take 200 acres. For the people who would be necessary to handle this land it would require about 400 cows and 600 horses. For these figures we are under obligations to Matt Stapleton, who is probably as able to make such an estimate as any man in the county.

GIRL TIRED OF LIVING

Anna Rosemark, Formerly of this City, Commits Suicide by Taking Carbolic Acid—Father Lives Here.

Miss Anna Rosemark, the 21-year-old daughter of Gen. Rosemark of the north side, committed suicide last Sunday evening in Milwaukee by taking a dose of carbolic acid. The Evening Wisconsin of Monday contained the following account of the suicide: "I regret to say that I am better off than you know. I could do nothing for you, because I had no money. Goodbye, goodbye, dearest, forever. I am tired of life."

"This note explained why Anna Rosemark, a sewing girl, aged 21, who lived with her sister, Mrs. L. Empey, 515 Milwaukee street, committed suicide last evening. She drank carbolic acid and before a physician could reach her she was dead."

Miss Rosemark came to Milwaukee three years ago from Rhinelander. She was employed here as a sewing girl in an overalls factory. Mrs. Empey said her sister had been out to Whitefish Bay during the afternoon yesterday with a man with whom she may have quarreled. About 6 o'clock last night she went to the city room and found her sister dead. Anna said she had no money and was tired of life. Mrs. Empey again visited her room later in the evening and found she had taken poison. The body was removed to the morgue this morning, where an inquest will be held."

The body arrived in the city on the limited yesterday morning and was taken to the home of the family. A goodly number of friends were present at the Catholic cemetery for interment, no burial services being held. The deceased is survived by a father and five sisters.

OFFERS 50,000 ACRES

Land Company at Phillips Offers Great Inducement to Stock Raisers of Other States—Free Use of Land.

The following dispatch from Phillips and the Saturday's issue of the Milwaukee Sentinel:

"C. E. Toley, manager of the Toley Land company, says he is willing to furnish the stock raisers of Southern Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa with the free use of 50,000 acres of prime country land for the remainder of the season. He also said that Mr. Klien would undoubtedly be pleased to make a similar arrangement. These lands are all covered with a fine growth of clover, timothy or blue point, and the cattleman would have to furnish only the herdsmen."

"Price county is becoming known for the best clover lands in the world, and its production of forage plants is something unusual. Lands have been selling at a rapid rate during the past year, and a quite a number of stockmen from other states, recognizing the value of this country, have located here. A seedling of clover has never been known to have been winter killed, and the crops of grasses cut this year are up to the average."

"Why stockmen will persist in trying to raise stock amidst the disadvantages of the other counties on lands worth \$300 to \$100 an acre, where a crop of clover is obtained under difficulties when the virgin lands of Price county can be obtained from \$250 to \$10 an acre, and where clover, timothy and blue point are raised, and a crop of root and forage plants is never a failure, is a hard question to answer, unless it be that they still believe this to be only a waste country."

"The offer of Mr. Toley is no bluff. He is able to do it, and stockmen in those localities who do not desire to sacrifice their herds will find it to their advantage to accept."

Free Methodists Hold Camp Meeting. The first camp meeting ever held in the city began today at the old base ball ground and will continue till the 11th inst. They are being held by the Free Methodists. Meetings will be held all day long and every day beginning with a 6 o'clock holiness meeting in the morning. At 9 a. m., love feast; preaching at 10:30 a. m.; children's meeting at 1:30 p. m.; preaching at 2:30 p. m.; and 8 p. m. Around the large tent will be a number of small tents, in which the teachers will make their home for eleven days. There will also be a number of tents from this city, Three Lakes and other parts of the Oshkosh district. Besides the preachers of the district, District Elder J. Ferguson, of Humboldt, Wis., Prof. A. Stillwell and Carroll Smith, of Evansville, and others will be present to assist in the work. F. E. Wolfe, pastor of the Free Methodist church, extends a cordial invitation to all to attend the meeting.

NEW NORTH.
1901 AUGUST 1901
Table with 31 columns and 4 rows showing dates and numbers.

A WEEK'S HISTORY
The Important Happenings of a Week Briefly Told.
IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNION

THE LATEST FOREIGN DISPATCHES
FROM WASHINGTON.
Admiral Dewey and Rear Admirals...

THIRTY EAST.
At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the seven days ended on the 26th aggregated \$2,093,568,520...

Under instruction of the judge, the jury acquitted Robert S. Foulger of the murder of his sister at Pittsfield, Mass.

Two weeks of strike have caused no noticeable change in the steel situation.
In the National league the percentages of the baseball clubs for the week ended on the 25th were: Pittsburgh, 59; St. Louis, 57; Philadelphia, 55; Brooklyn, 53; Boston, 47; New York, 47; Cincinnati, 40; Chicago, 37.

WEST AND SOUTH.
In many parts of the west rain lowered the temperature, but it will take much more to save what remains of the crops.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.
A Niagara falls guide and his son went under the falls 200 feet.

At the convention in Chicago John H. Chapman was reelected president of the Baptist Young People's union.

At Rogers City, Mich., Cyrus Larkie, eight years old, was robbed of 45 cents by companions of his own age and then drowned in a mill pond by them.

Dr. William C. Gray has retired after serving 30 years as editor of the Interior, the principal organ of the Presbyterian church in the west.

Strong Hope That Settlement May Be Reached This Week.
Basis of Terms Discussed at Conference of Strike Leaders and Management Officials.

Philadelphia, July 29.—The battle-ship Maine, designed to be bigger, stronger and faster than her namesake, whose keel was laid in the harbor of Havana, was successfully launched from the yards of the William Cramp Ship and Engine Building company Saturday.

Secretary Williams was found at his home Sunday evening. Mr. Williams was courteous and promptly admitted that he had been with President Shaffer in New York and had seen J. P. Morgan, but as to what had taken place there he said with firmness that he was pledged to secrecy and could not talk.

It is believed that before the end of the week the mills will all be ready to run again, providing repairs are completed that have been undertaken since the strike began.

Beginning Oct. 1, women will have equal right to enter the freshman class of Rush Medical college as men. This innovation was brought about by a recent action of the trustees and faculty of the college, which decided to admit women for the first two years' work.

At Philadelphia the new battleship Maine was launched.

At the convention in Chicago John H. Chapman was reelected president of the Baptist Young People's union.

At Rogers City, Mich., Cyrus Larkie, eight years old, was robbed of 45 cents by companions of his own age and then drowned in a mill pond by them.

PROUDLY RIDES WAVES.
The Battleship Maine Successfully Launched at Cramp's Ship Yard.

Washington, July 29.—Confirmation of the amplest kind of the encouraging news that has come to the press from Peking relative to the settlement of the financial problems that have engrossed the attention of the ministers there for many weary months has just come to hand from Special Commissioner Rockhill.

Washington, July 29.—Sunday's weather bureau advices from the great corn belt were the most encouraging that has come to hand for the past 40 days, showing in the opinion of the forecasters that the great drought has been broken by a general visitation of showers in many portions of that section, and with a prospect of their continuation to-day.

Topoka, Kan., July 29.—Copious rains have fallen throughout Kansas. All along the line of the Santa Fe, far out to the western part of the state, there were generous supplies of moisture.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 29.—The first contest between the farmers and farm laborers' union, which was recently organized in southern Indiana, took place Friday and was settled Saturday by conceding the demands of the strikers.

Two Men Burned to Death While Arresting Sleeping People in Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., July 29.—Max Belovitch, a cigarmaker, and James Burden, a policeman, lost their lives early Sunday morning in an effort to rescue women and children who were imperiled by a fire which destroyed the property of the Hagedy-Graham photographic supply company.

At the convention in Chicago John H. Chapman was reelected president of the Baptist Young People's union.

At Rogers City, Mich., Cyrus Larkie, eight years old, was robbed of 45 cents by companions of his own age and then drowned in a mill pond by them.

POWERS READY TO SIGN.
Closing Act in the Chinese Tragedy to Be Enacted Within Two Weeks.

Washington, July 29.—Confirmation of the amplest kind of the encouraging news that has come to the press from Peking relative to the settlement of the financial problems that have engrossed the attention of the ministers there for many weary months has just come to hand from Special Commissioner Rockhill.

Washington, July 29.—Sunday's weather bureau advices from the great corn belt were the most encouraging that has come to hand for the past 40 days, showing in the opinion of the forecasters that the great drought has been broken by a general visitation of showers in many portions of that section, and with a prospect of their continuation to-day.

Topoka, Kan., July 29.—Copious rains have fallen throughout Kansas. All along the line of the Santa Fe, far out to the western part of the state, there were generous supplies of moisture.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 29.—The first contest between the farmers and farm laborers' union, which was recently organized in southern Indiana, took place Friday and was settled Saturday by conceding the demands of the strikers.

Two Men Burned to Death While Arresting Sleeping People in Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., July 29.—Max Belovitch, a cigarmaker, and James Burden, a policeman, lost their lives early Sunday morning in an effort to rescue women and children who were imperiled by a fire which destroyed the property of the Hagedy-Graham photographic supply company.

At the convention in Chicago John H. Chapman was reelected president of the Baptist Young People's union.

At Rogers City, Mich., Cyrus Larkie, eight years old, was robbed of 45 cents by companions of his own age and then drowned in a mill pond by them.

GREAT DROUGHT BROKEN.
A Bountiful Supply of Rain Betters Conditions in the Stricken Area—Hope for Late Crops.

Washington, July 29.—Confirmation of the amplest kind of the encouraging news that has come to the press from Peking relative to the settlement of the financial problems that have engrossed the attention of the ministers there for many weary months has just come to hand from Special Commissioner Rockhill.

Washington, July 29.—Sunday's weather bureau advices from the great corn belt were the most encouraging that has come to hand for the past 40 days, showing in the opinion of the forecasters that the great drought has been broken by a general visitation of showers in many portions of that section, and with a prospect of their continuation to-day.

Topoka, Kan., July 29.—Copious rains have fallen throughout Kansas. All along the line of the Santa Fe, far out to the western part of the state, there were generous supplies of moisture.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 29.—The first contest between the farmers and farm laborers' union, which was recently organized in southern Indiana, took place Friday and was settled Saturday by conceding the demands of the strikers.

Two Men Burned to Death While Arresting Sleeping People in Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., July 29.—Max Belovitch, a cigarmaker, and James Burden, a policeman, lost their lives early Sunday morning in an effort to rescue women and children who were imperiled by a fire which destroyed the property of the Hagedy-Graham photographic supply company.

At the convention in Chicago John H. Chapman was reelected president of the Baptist Young People's union.

At Rogers City, Mich., Cyrus Larkie, eight years old, was robbed of 45 cents by companions of his own age and then drowned in a mill pond by them.

At the convention in Chicago John H. Chapman was reelected president of the Baptist Young People's union.

At Rogers City, Mich., Cyrus Larkie, eight years old, was robbed of 45 cents by companions of his own age and then drowned in a mill pond by them.

At the convention in Chicago John H. Chapman was reelected president of the Baptist Young People's union.

At Rogers City, Mich., Cyrus Larkie, eight years old, was robbed of 45 cents by companions of his own age and then drowned in a mill pond by them.

At the convention in Chicago John H. Chapman was reelected president of the Baptist Young People's union.

At Rogers City, Mich., Cyrus Larkie, eight years old, was robbed of 45 cents by companions of his own age and then drowned in a mill pond by them.

At the convention in Chicago John H. Chapman was reelected president of the Baptist Young People's union.

At Rogers City, Mich., Cyrus Larkie, eight years old, was robbed of 45 cents by companions of his own age and then drowned in a mill pond by them.

At the convention in Chicago John H. Chapman was reelected president of the Baptist Young People's union.

NEVER IS LONESOME.

President McKinley Knows How to Attract People.

Has Taken in an Era of Good Feeling Which Has Had No Counterpart Since the Days of President Monroe.

[Special Washington Letter.]
"I HAVE no doubt of the result, and when I am in the white house I will not be a lonesome president."

Thus spoke Maj. McKinley on the lawn beside his house in Canton, O., on the afternoon of the Sunday following the nomination of Mr. Bryan in July, 1900. Sitting under a tree with Congressman Apsey, of Massachusetts, and another friend, smoking after-dinner cigars, Maj. McKinley quietly made that statement which was then a prediction. Now it is a historic fact.

The gentlemen were advertising to the fact that of the leading men of the political party which Grover Cleveland twice led to success, very few were in the habit of calling at the white house. No unkind word had been said nor any uncharitable criticism uttered concerning President Cleveland; but the fact was mentioned that he had been deserted by many of the men who had formerly supported him, when Maj. McKinley said: "I will not be a lonesome president."

He has not been lonesome. On the contrary, he has been more callers daily since he took the oath of office than he could always find time to greet and come home. Leading men of both political parties have constantly called, and all of them have been on friendly missions. He has not been lonesome. He has not been an ascetic, nor has he been repellant.

Because he has emphatically announced that he has no further political aspirations, he may now be commended with tongue and pen by men who talk and write with non-partisan conservatism. Therefore, the people may be told that, many months before his first election, President McKinley determined that public men should always be made welcome at the executive mansion. That one fact, heretofore unpublished, will account in great measure for the president's popularity with all classes of his fellow citizens.

On the day following his first inauguration President McKinley went forth from the white house for a stroll down Pennsylvania avenue. His action was a surprise to the people. During the preceding 12 years no president had been seen alone in public in that manner. Grover Cleveland four years, Benjamin Harrison four years, and again Grover Cleveland four years, had been exclusively and exclusively incumbents of the white house without appearing on a public thoroughfare. When the narrator met President McKinley on the day following his first inauguration there were only formal salutations in passing, but the memory of the narrator vividly recalled those words: "I will not be a lonesome president."

It was strikingly apparent that Maj. McKinley was showing himself to be a man of the people from the very beginning; and he was doing it to let them all know that he did not intend to be "a lonesome president."

The reader must not erroneously suppose that any unkind reflections are directed towards the two preceding presidents in this contrast. They are not the only ones who have seen lonesome days in the white house.

Although every president has been revered and respected when his name has gone down into history, everyone of them has been subjected to harsh, destructive criticism during his ascendancy; even the great and good Washington and Lincoln having been no exceptions to the general rule. It was the misfortune of Washington to

have in his cabinet Thomas Jefferson, respected and adored for almost a century by a great political party, but who was one of the most selfish politicians that ever lived in high or low station in this republic. There is nothing in the career of Washington, not even excepting the cherry-tree story, which so manifests his enlightened Christianity as the fact that he called Thomas Jefferson into his cabinet and always treated him with kindness and courtesy.

When Thomas Jefferson became president he was subjected to criticism for every movement that he made; and even his great achievement, the Louisiana purchase, which made possible the expansion of this imperial republic, subjected him in all manner of violent and vile, insidious and open attacks upon the floors of both houses of the congress, as well as in the public prints.

With Monroe was ushered in the "era of good feeling." Peace had come and the country freed from war was so happy that it would not listen with any sort of patience to any party disagreements or bickerings. Even Jackson, that grim political fighter of after years, wrote to the new president and counseled him to harmony, saying: "Now is the time to exterminate that monster called party spirit," and advised him to select his cabinet and other officers without regard to party, telling him "the chief magistrate of a great and powerful nation should never indulge in party feelings." There was no antagonism between Monroe and congress during his eight years. The Missouri compromise averted a storm of contention in con-



NOT A LONESOME PRESIDENT.

gress, but no one dreamed of attacking the president under cover of it. So peaceful and harmonious had been his first term that he was reelected by a practically unanimous vote, only one ballot in the electoral college being cast against him, and that was by one of the electors of New Hampshire, who was his friend, but said he did not think after Washington that any man should have a unanimous vote, and therefore cast his for John Quincy Adams.

John Quincy Adams, like his father, had a stormy time from the very beginning. His own intractability and dogmatism had much to do with creating the opposition he encountered. His policy, as outlined in his inaugural, split his own party and aroused a storm of opposition. His

was able to secure the passage of some measures in support of his policy, but more often met with defeat, and the charge of a bargain and sale between him and Mr. Clay was reiterated again and again.

Old Hickory had enemies. Jackson, with his strong will, his own bitterness in his dislikes, might have looked for attacks. He undertook to dominate congress and force his party friends to support and defend all his measures. He met with great success in this line, but also met with determined opposition. One of the most bitter attacks made upon him during his term was that led by John C. Calhoun. Under Calhoun's political management many of the president's nominations for office were rejected by the senate. So bitter did the feeling become that when an insane painter by the name of Lawrence attempted to assassinate the president his friends charged that Lawrence had been instigated by Clay, Calhoun, Polk, and others. It was during his second term that the celebrated resolution of censure was adopted.

Van Buren and Tyler both met with opposition from their own party friends, that against Tyler assuming the proportions of an open revolt. Mr. Polk went into office under the most flattering circumstances. He had defeated overwhelmingly the idol of the white party, and was supported by a very large majority in both branches of congress, but had hardly got warmed in his seat before a war against him broke out. During the campaign he and his party had assumed the most determined attitude on the Oregon boundary question; but the new president, once installed, counseled a different line of action. His course in the matter aroused the most bitter opposition among the democrats. This opposition was voiced by Senator Hannegan, of Indiana, who in a most vehement speech said:

"So long as one human eye remains to linger on the page of history the story of his (Polk's) abasement will be read, sending him and his name together to an infamy so profound, a damnation so deep that the hand of resurrection will never drag him forth."

The first "era of good feeling" in this republic lasted without interruption only during the first term of President Monroe; while the second "era of good feeling" did not begin until the second term of the McKinley administration was fairly along. It is fair to presume and not hazardous to predict that the good will of the people of this republic and the admiration of the nations of the world will linger with McKinley during his continuance in the chief executive position of our republic. He has not been and will not be "a lonesome president," but his personal popularity has not been because he has been a good politician alone, but because Maj. McKinley has been and is an exceptionally sincere Christian gentleman. People who have lived long in Washington know that his devotion to his ideal wife has been as beautiful an exemplification of practical Christianity as was ever shown to any people since the Founder of the religion of love was Himself upon this earth.

SMITH D. FRY.

Encouraging Him.
"If I thought that any girl would accept me," casually remarked the bashful Mr. Dolyers, "I'd propose to-morrow."

"Why not this evening?" asked Miss Foodick, coyly.

The affair will take place in about a month.—Detroit Free Press.

A Tolerant Man.
Junior Partner—I see you have engaged a new clerk. Is he a good salesman?

Senior Partner—Good salesman? Great stakes! I had to send for the police to prevent him from talking me into taking him into the firm.—N. Y. Weekly.

Saviors of the Truth.
Little Willie—Say, pa, what's the difference between a genius and a lunatic?

Pa—If there is any difference at all, my son, the odds are in favor of the lunatic. He, at least, is sure of his head and clothes.—Chicago Daily News.

Fellow of Excellent Thelth.
President Castro, of Venezuela, possesses as much thrift as a police captain. His salary doesn't amount to much—only \$12,000 a year—yet he has been able to save several millions, and his people are wondering how he does it.

Land Stolen by Mormons Returned to Navaho Chief.

Controversy Settled After Years of Quarrelling and Litigation—Old Masha's Claims Upheld by Brave Army Officer.

[Special Arizona Letter.]
UP IN the northeastern corner of Arizona, just on the borders of the Navaho Indian reservation, lives an old Indian known to his people and the whites alike as Masha. The poor old fellow is crippled in both legs with rheumatism, or some similar complaint, so that for years he has been unable to straighten out his limbs. Even when he rides on the back of his burro his poor, crooked knees reach almost up to his chin, and give him a most pathetic appearance. But he is not devoid of any means. Not matter when you meet him, he greets you with a cheery "Yata, hay," and a bright smile, and will always stop and joyfully accept a pinch of tobacco and a cigarette paper as an evidence of good will.

Masha's life has been an eventful one, and his last days have been clouded by acts of meanness and treachery that exemplify the too common treatment of the Indian by the white man. One day I got him to tell me his story, which he gave with an air of wounded generosity, which made a profound impression upon me. In effect it was as follows:

Many long years ago when he was a young man he had already gained power among his people, the Navahos, by his warlike skill and daring courage. He had been granted all the springs and pasturage in a large territory, a portion of which he still retains. He had horses, sheep and goats, and in several places good-sized fields of corn. He was well to do and prosperous, and in all great councils of his people his voice was listened to as that of a wise and successful man.

One day a band of white men and women were seen on the north side of the Colorado river, at the place where

ful and nourishing, dish. This was how he received his name. The Navahos, not unkindly, took to calling him "Old Masha," and as the Navahos endeavored to repeat it they transformed it into Masha.

Now one would naturally think that such kindness would have received corresponding generous and kindly treatment. Yet it was not so. Some members of the Mormon band took a great fancy to some of the lands of Masha. There were fine springs, one of them large enough to irrigate a good-sized patch of land and supply a whole town with water. Their covetousness overcame their honesty and their gratitude, for when reinforcements from Utah came the following year these ungrateful wretches took possession of what land and springs of Masha's they wanted and told him he must be content with the rest.

Thus began the feud between the white men of this region and the Navahos, which every now and then burst out afresh to the loss of several lives.

The Navahos had recently, in 1893, been treated to a specimen of the power of the white man's government, and this deterred Masha from gaining help from his friends to oust the now unwelcome intruders. The events to which I refer were the removal to a place called the Bosques of about 12,000 Navahos, and the keeping of them there, in practical captivity, for the space of five years. During this period so many sickened and died that only 2,000 of them were returned to their own lands in 1900. This was the reason that so small a band of white men could come into Navaho territory and, without any right or justice, steal lands and springs and use them as if they had a perfect title to them.

About two miles from where the chief of Masha's springs was located a small band of Hopi Indians from Oraibi had been in the habit of coming each year and planting corn fields, etc. This was in the Moshokopi wash, and their village soon became known as Moshokopi. Not content with stealing Masha's land they began to plant their corn and vegeta-

bles on the lands of the Hopi. The village chief was named Tuba, and seeing how futile it would be to quarrel with the powerful white men, he urged a conciliatory plan of procedure. In accordance with this the Mormons were allowed certain portions of the land to use and a certain proportion of the common water supply for irrigation purposes. As a mark of appreciation the Navahos called their new settlement Tuba City, and thus Masha's land became known by the name of a stoppable chief.

Year after year passed by. The Navahos came to regard themselves as settled in their home, and Masha perforce kept friends with them. But every now and then there would be an open quarrel between some extraordinarily "huggish" Mormon and the Indian he sought to wrong, and the outside world would hear of another Navaho uprising, and wonder why the government didn't use a sterner mode of suppressing these Indians.

While the policy of the government to put army officers in charge of the Indian reservations as agents was carried out with the Navahos, Lieut. Munmer was the first army man to hold this office as agent for the Navahos and Hopi. As soon as he knew the facts in Masha's case he laid them before the Indian commission. Later, when Capt. Constant Williams took up, and this time by a man determined that the Indian should have his rights. The Mormons blustered and raved and swore and threatened, but the captain went on his way regardless of everything except what he conceived to be his duty. He urged the department at Washington, in season and out of season, to take up the case and tell that Masha's land and springs were now turned to him. Obstacles of every kind were put in his way, but these seemed only to make him the firmer. He was sent to this post to see that justice was done to the Indian, and he was going to see that it was done, regardless of threats at home or official obstructions in Washington. At last the matter was properly put into shape and taken into the courts. The Mormons contended that peaceable possession for fully 20 years had acted as a waiver of all the Indian's original rights, even if he possessed them, which they denied. Last year the case was finally adjudicated before the court, which held in favor of the Navahos, and the claim of the Indian was allowed. The Mormons were given a certain length of time to remove from the land and springs, and the Indian department was to pay them as much for their improvements.

Hence, at length, in his old age Masha is to come again into the possession of his property, long stolen from him by those who, years ago, were befriended by him, and who would doubtless have starved to death had it not been for his open-handed hospitality.

G. WHARTON JAMES.

Snakes as Rat Catchers.
Rats are numerous in Japan, the wooden buildings affording them safe lurking places. The best rat catcher in Japan is a snake called the dedasho, a blue-green reptile.

Queer London Organization.
A society for the protection of husbands from drunken wives is formed in London.

Wisconsin State News.

New Rural Mail Routes.
Four new rural free delivery routes are to be put into operation in Wisconsin September 2, as follows:

The first starts from Thorp (Clark county), is 25 miles long, covers an area of 25 square miles, and serves 14 houses, of a population of 70. The second starts from Oconto (Oconto county), is 25 miles long, covers an area of 25 square miles, and serves 14 houses, of a population of 70. The two remaining routes start from Granton (Clark county), aggregating 50 miles in length, and covering an area of 50 square miles, serve 32 houses, of a population of 150. As a result of the establishment of these routes the office at Pleasant Ridge is to be discontinued and the offices at Wilcox and Lynn will be served by carriers through the Granton office. Two star routes and one mail messenger route will also be discontinued upon the inauguration of this rural service.

Crop Outlook.
The weekly crop report of the Washington weather bureau says for Wisconsin:

No rain during week, except light local showers on Wednesday; drought serious in southern counties, where crops generally in excellent condition; in southern counties corn on sandy soil badly injured, and doing well on low lands; oats and barley ripening rapidly; large acreage of hay and clover cut and cured; tobacco plants badly injured by drought, early plantings satisfactory; potatoes good, except in southern section.

Pension for Judge Lyon.
Judge William P. Lyon, president of the state board of control, is entitled to a pension of \$12 a month, notice of the allowance of which has been received from the pension department at Washington. The pension comes under the law which grants \$12 a month to persons who served in the civil war, have passed the age of 75 and are incapacitated from manual labor.

Had Hot Knees.
A peculiar phenomenon was noted during a severe thunderstorm by the attendants at a church picnic near Wausau. During the progress of the storm several persons pulled their knives from their pockets simultaneously and threw them upon the ground, asserting they were too hot to hold. It is supposed the knives became heated by the electrical disturbances in the atmosphere.

Gold Vein Discovered.
A valuable vein of gold has been discovered on the farm of J. V. Allen, a few miles from Avalanche, Vernon county, adjoining the copper mine located there, and from specimens of the ore which have been examined by experts the deposit is destined to be the richest ever located in Wisconsin. The ledge also shows rich outcroppings of copper.

Combination of Fairs.
The Northern Wisconsin fair and race circuit has been organized at Eau Claire. The Dunn, Eau Claire and Jackson County Fair association and the Northern Wisconsin State Fair association are represented. A. G. Cox, of August, was elected secretary. The races to be in connection with the fair, schedules and rules have been made out.

Bank Closed.
A receiver has been appointed for the German Exchange bank at Hilton. The appointment was made on the demand of State Bank Examiner Kidd, after concluding an examination of the affairs of the bank. The liabilities of the failed institution are placed by Kidd at \$200,000. The net assets will not exceed \$100,000.

Made Valuable Pearl.
Mrs. Edwin Drake has found a pearl at Round Island which is the exact counterpart of the Queen Mary pearl, valued at \$100,000, found at the same place several years ago. A pearl valued at \$25,000 was purchased by a La Crosse jeweler. It is fish-colored and weighs 75 grains.

The News Condensed.
Harry E. Mott, mailing clerk of the Beloit Post office, was arrested and held for trial on the charge of embezzling 20,000 two-cent stamps.

William Woods, of Monroe, Ind., dropped dead at the home of his brother-in-law at Cumberland. Deceased was the fourth brother in the family to succumb to heart disease.

One of the richest strikes of copper ever made in Douglas county has been made at the Chippewa mine on the Douglas range.

The Washburn, Bayfield and Iron River railroad will be sold at auction August 20 at Washburn.

State Fish and Game Warden Overlooked the appointment of F. C. Nelson, of Iron River, deputy warden of Bayfield county and Benjamin Fleming, of Stevens Point, deputy warden of Portage county.

Farmers in Kenosha county have given up all hope of saving any of their crops during the present year and it is stated that the crop outlook is the poorest since the county was settled in 1837.

James Cronin, the 12-year-old son of Edward Cronin, a veteran of prominent in G. A. R. circles, was drowned at La Crosse.

The old John C. Clarke sawmill, one of the oldest landmarks in Marathon county, was destroyed by fire at Wausau.

Chief of Police Foster issued an order to his men to shoot all dogs in Racine where the owners refuse to pay the annual tax.

Mrs. Kate Sprague Elkins died suddenly at Maywood. During the civil war Mrs. Price was the friend of all the soldiers.

Arthur W. Froelichman, assistant warden in the Penitentiary, died suddenly at Maywood. During the civil war Mrs. Price was the friend of all the soldiers.

Rev. Dr. J. George, for the past four years pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Chippewa Falls, has been called to Chicago.

Papers have been filed in La Crosse in the \$7000 slander case, brought against A. F. Reitzel, a prominent businessman, by Mrs. E. A. Lewis.

Paul Verheyden, a farmer at Souda, aged 23 years, was instantly killed by lightning.

Wisconsin State News.

With The Funny Fellows.

Why He Declined.
"Have a care, sir!" shrieked the Leading Lady to the Heavy Villain, while she tried to pull her train where the calcium light would strike it.

"No, thanks," hissed the Heavy Villain, "I've just had one."

True, he had just secured his divorce the day before, but it was so unlike him to drag his family affairs to the front in this manner.—Baltimore American.

She Was an Exception.
They had protested they were each other's first and only love.

"And this engagement ring—" he was beginning.

"I do not care for it. It's a style I'm not used to."

"Then let me tell you, you are the only girl who ever declined it on that account."—Philadelphia Times.

Against Her Role.
"Cholly Dinmore proposed to me last night," confided Miss Hunting to Miss Killbuck.

"Did you ask him if he could support you in the style to which you had been accustomed?"

"O, dear, no. I never ask men who propose to me that question."—Detroit Free Press.

Another Version.
The tramp, he tackled a brazen bride and asked her for something to eat:

"Will you give me some bread?" (but he meant a whole cake).

She consented with smiles that were

She brought him the half of a loaf, and said:

"Here's some of my very own."

He took it, then faltered: "I asked you for bread."

And what do you give me?—a stone!"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

WILLING TO SUFFER.

Girl—Are you a lover of music, professor?

Professor—Yes, I am; but it does not make any difference. Just go on and play away.—Heitere Well.

Horace Answer.
There's a small grain of wisdom which runneth this way: Men who have corresponded know how to pay "regard."—Philadelphia Record.

Little Pitcher.
Mrs. Halley—You mustn't cry when you cut yourself a little, Harold. Be a man, like your papa!

Little Harold—B-B-Bat—b-b-b-b-b! I bet you'd lick me if I said the bad things pa says when he cuts himself just a teeny bit, when he's shaving!—Brooklyn Eagle.

Ship of the Old Block.
"What a fine head your boy has," said an admiring friend.

"Yes," replied the fond father, "he's a ship of the old block—ain't you, my boy?"

"Yes, father; teacher said yesterday that I was a young blockhead."—Fit-Bits.

Could Testify Otherwise.
"It's all right," the democrat howled. "He's quickly ran to cover. While the mischief's all around him, let's see that the world adores a lover!"—Chicago Tribune.

BECOMING AMERICANIZED.

First Chinese Laundryman—Hi, ya! Me goin' to stike—like Melican man!

Second Chinese Laundryman—What for stike?

First Chinese Laundryman—More you, and 19 hours a day, 'stead of 20.—Brooklyn Life.

The Staid Young Man.
Her beau, he is a staid young man: Ah, yes, the weema hours Have often proved as to her His staidy power. —Philadelphia Bulletin.

Reward of Merit.
Aunt Jellie—Now, Tommy, that's a nice boy! Do the churning, and as a reward I'll let you turn the wringer for the new washing machine.—Harper's Bazar.

Friend—How is your wife, old chapp?

Mr. Henpeck—Last week she was dangerously ill and just now she is dangerously healthy.—Heitere Well.

You Know Him.
He so eagerly tells all he knows. We scarcely need stop to ask The reason why, for it is because It is such a easy task. —Harlem Life.

Wrong Dinwiddie.
"What's the matter, pet?"

"That big, ugly man you sent to look at poor Fido says he has distemper, and I told him it wasn't true, and I wanted him to go away. There's nothing at all the matter with Fido's temper. It's his poor little stomach!"—Chicago Tribune.

An Uncalculating Hero.
Helen—Oh, he is not at all mercenary.

Alice—But he doubtless knows you are worth two millions.

Helen—Yes; but he says he would love me just as much if I wasn't worth but a million and a half.—Judge.

Two Ever Thaw.
Jones, like a fool, had poked his nose "Twixt man and wife—and got the blows: Quoth Jones: 'It has been truly said: Fools rush in where angels fear to tread.'—Chicago Daily News.

WANTED: SUE, WANT NOT.

Sweet-Tempered Wife—I'm glad you're takin' a wash, John—there ain't a drop of ink in the place.—Ally Sloper.

In the Mountains.
Among the summer hills and dales She wanders light and gay. Although she feeds her searching fella For so many comes her way. And while she vows she can't exist Without a single one, Yet all the summer through she's blissed. But only by the sun. —Ladie's Weekly.

He Wouldn't Be Easy.
"Let me see the funny paper," urged the little one.

"But I'm looking at it," replied her father.

"Oh, well," she returned, "you can look at it after supper, for you don't have to go out to play."—Chicago Post.

Finally Decided.
Inquiring Youth—Pa, what is a discriminating and differential duty?

Pa—A discriminating and differential duty, my son, is that sort of duty which impels your mother to call me "darling" in the parlor, and something else after the company has gone home. —N. Y. Times.

Protestant Repressed.
"I suppose," he ventured, "that you would never speak to me again if I were to kiss you?"

"Oh, John," she exclaimed, "why don't you get over the habit of always looking at the dark side of things?"—Tit-Bits.

An Overpowering Argument.
"Joe, how on earth did that man work you with a gold brick?"

"Well, he took a mean advantage of me, you see; it was a hot day, and he first worked me with an ice cream brick."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Land Stolen by Mormons Returned to Navaho Chief.

Controversy Settled After Years of Quarrelling and Litigation—Old Masha's Claims Upheld by Brave Army Officer.

[Special Arizona Letter.]

UP IN the northeastern corner of Arizona, just on the borders of the Navaho Indian reservation, lives an old Indian known to his people and the whites alike as Masha. The poor old fellow is crippled in both legs with rheumatism, or some similar complaint, so that for years he has been unable to straighten out his limbs. Even when he rides on the back of his burro his poor, crooked knees reach almost up to his chin, and give him a most pathetic appearance. But he is not devoid of any means. Not matter when you meet him, he greets you with a cheery "Yata, hay," and a bright smile, and will always stop and joyfully accept a pinch of tobacco and a cigarette paper as an evidence of good will.

Masha's life has been an eventful one, and his last days have been clouded by acts of meanness and treachery that exemplify the too common treatment of the Indian by the white man. One day I got him to tell me his story, which he gave with an air of wounded generosity, which made a profound impression upon me. In effect it was as follows:

Many long years ago when he was a young man he had already gained power among his people, the Navahos, by his warlike skill and daring courage. He had been granted all the springs and pasturage in a large territory, a portion of which he still retains. He had horses, sheep and goats, and in several places good-sized fields of corn. He was well to do and prosperous, and in all great councils of his people his voice was listened to as that of a wise and successful man.

One day a band of white men and women were seen on the north side of the Colorado river, at the place where

ful and nourishing, dish. This was how he received his name. The Navahos, not unkindly, took to calling him "Old Masha," and as the Navahos endeavored to repeat it they transformed it into Masha.

Now one would naturally think that such kindness would have received corresponding generous and kindly treatment. Yet it was not so. Some members of the Mormon band took a great fancy to some of the lands of Masha. There were fine springs, one of them large enough to irrigate a good-sized patch of land and supply a whole town with water. Their covetousness overcame their honesty and their gratitude, for when reinforcements from Utah came the following year these ungrateful wretches took possession of what land and springs of Masha's they wanted and told him he must be content with the rest.

Thus began the feud between the white men of this region and the Navahos, which every now and then burst out afresh to the loss of several lives.

The Navahos had recently, in 1893, been treated to a specimen of the power of the white man's government, and this deterred Masha from gaining help from his friends to oust the now unwelcome intruders. The events to which I refer were the removal to a place called the Bosques of about 12,000 Navahos, and the keeping of them there, in practical captivity, for the space of five years. During this period so many sickened and died that only 2,000 of them were returned to their own lands in 1900. This was the reason that so small a band of white men could come into Navaho territory and, without any right or justice, steal lands and springs and use them as if they had a perfect title to them.

About two miles from where the chief of Masha's springs was located a small band of Hopi Indians from Oraibi had been in the habit of coming each year and planting corn fields, etc. This was in the Moshokopi wash

BITS OF LOCAL GOSSIP

Beers & Co. had them all in clothing, shoes and hats.

For prices and style call on H. Lewis, the one price clothing.

E. E. Greene was up from Menomonie yesterday.

Miss Ella Miller is the guest of friends at Wausau.

A. J. Bolger, of Milwaukee, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

A. S. Pierce was a business visitor at Wausau the latter part of last week.

T. M. Solar returned from a business trip to Antigo the latter part of last week.

County Treasurer Douglas was a visitor at Hazelhurst the latter part of last week.

P. P. Stoltzman returned Tuesday morning after a few days' visit at Oshkosh and Minneapolis.

WANTED—Landlady at the Hotel Northern, Menomonie. Wages \$15.00 per month. B. F. Johnson.

Mrs. Geo. Dean came up from New London yesterday to remain a few days with her sister, Mrs. E. E. Parker.

Mr. Rice, of the lumber firm of Rice & Treadwell, left last night for a business trip to Wausau and Grand Rapids.

Owen Ryan has entered the employ of the logging firm of Langley & Aldrich again and is running camp at Star Lake.

Misses Winnie and Edith Foster, of Rhinelander, are now visiting with their sister, Mrs. L. N. Tichnor. —Merrill News.

Brown Bros. will be closed today owing to the fact that so many of the employees left for Wausau to attend the Woodman picnic.

Harry Donahue and friends returned to their home in Kaukauna Thursday, after a week's visit with the family of T. M. Solar.

John B. Melrose returned this morning from his trip to the coast. He had been doing the Pan-American exposition for a couple of weeks.

The ladies of the Baptist church will hold another cake sale in the new building on Duane street next Saturday afternoon and evening.

Miss Emma Fritz, who has made Rhinelander her home for the past year, left Saturday morning for Wausau, her home city, where she will remain.

Misses Nona Whiting, Lulu Raymond and Ida Vetting, who have been attending summer school at Minneapolis, are expected home Saturday.

Miss Mary Niskund arrived in the city this week from Kansas (City) and will make Rhinelander her home in the future. She is a sister of Gus Gustafson.

W. L. Beers and wife are visiting at St. Louis, Mo. This week. Mr. Beers left Saturday and his wife last Tuesday. They will return home the last of this week.

Mrs. J. L. McLaughlin returned the first of this week after an absence of three weeks spent at Harrison, Tenn., where she was called by the death of her mother.

Matt Stiepleton is making some improvements to the bowling alley. The quarters for the boys who set up the pins are being enlarged and given more ventilation.

If a dealer asks you to take something said to be "just as good as Rocky Mountain Tea" made by Madison, ask him to show you the money. J. J. Beardon.

Mrs. Clara Buckley returned Saturday morning after enjoying a visit of one month at Milwaukee and other Michigan cities. She stopped at Milwaukee on her way home and attended the carnival.

Jas. Donnelly was over from Three Lakes Tuesday. The object of his visit was to attend the meeting of the subscribers for stock in the Vilas and Oneida County Telephone company, held that evening.

Miss Mayette Casey, who, for several months has been making her home with her aunt, Mrs. Jas. Lawrence, left this week for Madison, where she will hereafter make her home with a sister, Mrs. H. F. Green.

The members of Co. L., W. N. G. of this city, will leave tomorrow (Friday) night for Camp Douglas to remain a week in camp. The company will number about fifty men besides the officers.

Regular services will be resumed at the Congregational church next Sunday. The pastor will preach both morning and evening. Music will be provided by a ladies' quartette, also a male quartette has been organized. A full attendance is desired at these opening services.

Mrs. Bertha Hall and Daniel M. Powell were placed under arrest last Tuesday night, a warrant having been issued charging them with adultery. The parties plead not guilty in municipal court yesterday morning. An adjournment was taken till tomorrow to allow the district attorney time to investigate the matter more thoroughly.

H. S. Miller, who is living at Rhinelander, but whose home is really in Wausau, according to the dictates of his own heart, arrived here last night to spend a few days at the home of his son, Elmer, —Wausau Record.

It is true, Mr. Miller has a happy faculty of not making the details of his heart known. Rhinelander says claim to him, just the same.

Alex. Cobbin, who is sailing for the Woodruff & Maguire Lumber company at Three Lakes, came over yesterday and left this morning with the crew for Wausau to attend the Woodman picnic. The company has a boat of 11,000.00 feet, one half of which is now in pile. It will be impossible to complete the cut this year. By a new process of handling their logs, a saving of 65 cents per thousand is made in the transfer of the logs from the lakes they are barked on over to the mill.

Aaron Lindgren, a brother of Axel Lindgren, made a daring trip a week ago last Sunday by shooting a portion of the rapids of the Wisconsin river, near the North-Western bridge, to a canoe. Mr. Lindgren had planned to shoot the entire rapids last Sunday, a gentleman having volunteered to make the dangerous journey with him, but his courage failed him as the time drew nigh. The journey two weeks ago was made from a point about fifty rods above the Lewis dynamite hole.

Mrs. Arthur Taylor has been entertaining a sister during the past week.

Miss Mayette Casey and Frances Morrison spent last Sunday at Elk Lake.

N. T. Baldwin, Chas. Chaffee and W. R. Lusk spent Monday fishing at Round Lake.

I. Dufrenoy expects to move into his new building on Thayer street some time next week.

W. J. New, editor of the Forest Leaves, at North Crandon, was a visitor in the city last Friday.

Atty Geo. O'Connor of Eagle River, was a visitor in the city yesterday, returning home this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Dink are rejoicing over the arrival of a son at their home, Wednesday, July 21.

Tony Sibel was one of several from this city who attended the Elk carnival at Milwaukee last week.

Miss Ruth Morrison has returned from Ironwood, where she had been the guest of relatives for a couple of weeks.

During the past few days many nice specimens of the muskallonge members of the busy tribe have been brought to the city.

The management of the bowling alleys wishes to announce that no ladies will be admitted to the place unless accompanied by a gentleman.

Still the improvements go on at the Cash department store. One of the fronts has been maintained, the entire front now presenting the national colors, red, white and blue.

Oscar Brush, a Cabinet, (Mich) daily newspaper proprietor, is in the city this week enjoying a brief respite from his journalistic labors. He is the guest of friends.

Chas. Nordquist, who has been conducting the "map tea" joint near the viaduct, appeared in municipal court Tuesday morning to answer to the charge of conducting a house of ill fame. Testimony was taken from several of the neighbors in the vicinity of the place. An adjournment was taken until August 10.

Interest in bowling continues unabated. Crowds patronize the alleys on Stevens street and the bowling and pool tables are paying properly for the proprietor. The high scores chalked recently have not been beaten as yet, nor is it likely that they will be for some time to come. Proprietor Sibel has added a line of cigars to his equipment.

We are informed that the architect who planned the new Catholic church has been sent for. The styles of the exterior are being out of shape and unless something is done at once the building is liable to collapse. It is said the defect is not the fault of the contractor, T. M. Solar, who followed closely the plans and specifications of the architect. It is hoped that the defect may be repaired without much cost or inconvenience.

Harro Selick, the great disposition proprietor of the leading hotel of Minneapolis, is in the city today and reports very prosperous conditions in his town. He has all the business he can handle and a little bit more. He has been obliged to charter rooms outside the hotel to accommodate guests who like his style. He was accompanied by Gus Schuman, one of Minneapolis' popular young business men.

The Gilley & Anson Co. has just made a drive from Rhinelander to Tomahawk, or rather to Pine Island, where the drive had to be made owing to low water. Last Friday Messrs. John Landers and Pat Gilley went up yesterday to sell it was not possible to resume operations. If so, the drive will be brought into Milwaukee. The car will be driven by W. H. Bradley in the Rhinelander team and as soon as it is started from there down the river. All the boys are out of the stream and it is expected the mill will be kept supplied with logs.—Merrill Advertiser.

Jacob Klumb, who left here last spring to make his home at Idaho Springs, Col., gave his many friends a pleasant surprise last Saturday by making his appearance in the city. He is to remain several days with his family. Jake is delighted with his new western home and says he longer he stays the better he likes it. He is becoming acclimated to that mountainous country so that his breathing apparatus works more freely.

A farewell party was given at the New Grand opera house last Monday evening by several of the young ladies of the city in honor of Miss Mayette Casey and Miss Imogene Conway, who left this week, the former for Madison and the latter for Milwaukee. Miss Casey goes to make her home with a sister at Milwaukee. Miss Conway is going to Milwaukee to make an extended visit. Dancing was the order of the evening and all present report a most delightful evening.

The Conroy and L. B. Billings families and Misses May and Edith White formed a camping party which went down to Lake George last Thursday to enjoy a week of camp life. The party was in honor of Miss Edna Conroy, of Oshkosh, who has been visiting here. Saturday the party was joined by Charles Conroy and his family. Albert M. Powell, of Oshkosh, who came up with Charles from the Elk carnival. The week has been a merry one for the campers.

Monday evening Mr. and Mrs. Matt Hirtz gave a reception at the skating rink in honor of the tenth anniversary of their marriage. Dancing was the order of the evening, the music was furnished by E. G. Saylor's orchestra of Rhinelander. Light refreshments were served at 12 o'clock. The affair was one of the most pleasant of the season and everyone who attended were glad in their praise for the good time which they had. Mr. and Mrs. Hirtz were presented with some nice presents after which their many friends wished them many more pleasant years of matrimony. —Eagle River Review.

S. M. MacGiffin, of St. Paul, left for his home last Saturday, after spending a week or ten days in the city. The object of his visit here was to look up the title of lands that he and other St. Paul parties are figuring on buying. The tract consists of about 10,000 acres of the country land which the people from the nearby city have been negotiating for for several weeks. If the deal goes through, it is the intention to open the land up for settlement. It is said that several colonies of Swedes will be brought to the county and placed upon the land, making the purchase made. This will close out the balance of the county lands.

C. M. Fenslon left this morning for Weyauwega.

V. N. Wells, of St. Paul, was a city visitor Monday.

Leo Barnes made a business trip to Woodruff Tuesday.

W. H. Trumbull visited Menomonie between trips Tuesday.

Mrs. T. B. McInnes is entertaining relatives from abroad.

W. T. Stevens was a business visitor at Eagle River last Tuesday.

A picnic will be held at Lake Julia next Sunday afternoon and evening.

Wm. Clark left yesterday for Wausau to remain till after the Woodman picnic.

Mrs. Josephine Kist has been the guest of friends at Woodruff during the week.

Mrs. Kate Melrose left yesterday for Wausau to remain there the balance of the week.

A. S. Pierce left Monday for Schofield, Wis., on business connected with Silverthorne & Co.

Miss Lella Miller returned yesterday from Plum Lake, where she had been for several days.

R. S. Miller left Tuesday for Wausau to remain a week or two the guest of his son, Elmer E. Miller.

The Presbytery of the Congregational church will meet with Miss Jeanie Barnes tomorrow (Friday) evening.

J. N. Kieble, family and guests have been enjoying an outing at Lake George during the past week or two.

Mrs. E. M. Polley and children were at Milwaukee yesterday, the guests of Louis Polley, who has a position there.

Will Outman returned Monday after enjoying a few days' visit with relatives and friends at Oshkosh and Oconto.

Senator D. E. Bordin, of Eagle River, was a visitor in the city Tuesday. The New North acknowledges a pleasant call.

Mrs. D. E. Bordin, of Eagle River, was in the city Tuesday and Wednesday, the guest of her brother, Dr. C. E. O'Connor.

J. C. Feltz returned Wednesday after an absence of three days spent at the Milwaukee carnival and at Weyauwega, his old home.

R. A. Outman left yesterday for his home at Oconto, after enjoying a month's visit the most of his brother Will, at the So House.

Charles Goyette and family have moved into the Chatterbox cottage on Stevens street, formerly occupied by H. Dalziel.

Rev. and Mrs. L. B. Bollock left Tuesday for their home at Marawa, after enjoying a week's visit at the home of their son, Rev. E. D. Bollock.

Miss Marie Kede, of Appleton, was an over Sunday visitor in the city, the guest of her brother, T. E. Kede, superintendent of the telephone company.

Mrs. Ellen Dyer and two daughters, of Stevens Point, arrived here Tuesday. They will enjoy a week's outing at Clear Lake with Mrs. Matt Stapleton.

Ben Innes and Ed. Benne went over to Eagle River Tuesday morning. Innes Bros. have the contract for doing the plumbing work in the Vilas county jail.

"Bills" Clark wishes to announce that he has a middle-weight wrestler here who is ready for all comers and who may be pleased to hear from any who may be interested.

Arrangements have been made to give an entertainment at Lake Julian next Sunday afternoon and evening. There will be a concert and dance, music for which will be furnished by the Liederkrandband.

The beauty this has come to stay. Unless you drive the pimple and blackheads away. Do this! Don't look like a fright! Take Rocky Mountain Tea tonight. J. J. Beardon.

The following marriage licenses have been issued during the past week by County Clerk Chas. Gustafson and Hilja Hilja, both of this city: Claude E. Chaffee, of Barron, Wis., and Bertha Petto, of Rhinelander.

Miss Lorraine Becker left Saturday for her home at Lake City, Minn., after several weeks' visit here. She was accompanied as far as Minneapolis by her brother, D. E. Becker, who combined business with pleasure on the trip.

Mrs. R. Ingersoll left Monday for Marawa, where she will remain for some time with her parents. Mr. Ingersoll expects to leave in the course of two or three weeks and open a barber shop for himself somewhere.

About the hardest lot of humanity that ever struck the city, was on the second section of Ringling Bros' circus. The men were all of the same kind, looking like putting in (fill), like Bill's aggregation wasn't in it with them, and our citizens breathed a sigh of relief when that part of the show had moved out of town.

Deputy U. S. Marshal Jones, of Madison, was in the city yesterday. He captured a couple of boys who are charged with selling liquor to the Indians on the Lac du Flambeau reservation. He accompanied them to Madison yesterday morning, where they will be given an opportunity to explain matters before the U. S. court.

Saturday evening, July 21st, at 8 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Hayford, occurred the marriage of their daughter Edith to Mr. William Cunningham, both of this city. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Hayward, of the First Baptist church, in the presence of a few of the immediate friends of the contracting parties.

The farmers of the county report the grass crops to be very numerous this year. It is feared that the damage to crops will be great unless some steps be taken to rid the country of the insects. The farmer who has good crops this year, deserves congratulations. With the floods, the hot weather, and the troublesome insects, it is no wonder that crops will in some places be a failure.

An intoxicated female created considerable excitement upon the streets of our city Tuesday morning. She was seen in the street with her things so unbecomingly about the place that word was sent down town to send an officer up on the doublequick. Clerk Matteson started up there, but when he arrived the woman had disappeared, making her way to the North-Western depot, arriving there just in time to take the train for the south.

W. D. Harrison was an Ashland visitor last Friday.

Miss Bertha Awnitt is visiting her parents at Eagle River.

Tim O'Connor is in Oshkosh this week the guest of his friend Tom Ryan.

Jake Segerstrom was among the local Elks at the Milwaukee carnival last week.

Mrs. W. B. LaSalle and daughter Anna were visitors in Minneapolis last week.

Will Bruce returned Sunday morning from Chicago, where he had been on business.

Al. Everett, of Eagle River, visited in the city a few days last week on his way to St. Louis.

WANTED—Girl wanted for general house work. Good wages, small family. Apply at this office.

W. D. and Jack Harrison were visitors at Wausau last Saturday, Jack having gone down to prove up on his homestead.

E. O. Brown had the good luck to catch a trout three pound muskellunge last week. It was taken from Lake Creek.

The Ladies Aid society of the Congregational church will meet at the home of Mrs. Rivers, on the north side, Wednesday, August 7.

Chicago Jack Daly, the boxer, left the city Sunday evening down a car for Oshkosh on the second section of Ringling Bros' circus train.

Mrs. Geo. W. Bishop and daughter Lucille left Sunday night for the northern part of the state to enjoy a month's visit with relatives and friends.

Helps young ladies to withstand the shock of sudden proposals, that's what Rocky Mountain Tea has done. See. Made by Madison Medicine Co. J. J. Beardon.

The North-Western sealers have been moved which will no longer move south of the city, which is appreciated by the general public.

The Laidlaw building next to Innes Bros' plumbing shop has been improved of late. It will be occupied soon by Mrs. J. G. Dunn with her stock of millinery goods.

Wesley & Madden's company make a strong feature of their musical numbers and specialties. Every member, besides playing part, does a specialty. A continuous show is given.

Mrs. H. R. Weener an Irish friend, parted Sunday night for Wabash, Ind., where they will enjoy a month's visit. Mr. Weener accompanied them as far as Chicago, returning home yesterday.

For SALE—House and lot on Anderson St., near Curran school. One story, 12 room cottage with good kitchen and bath. Inquire at this office. Price \$1,000; terms to suit the purchaser. J. J. Beardon.

The horses with the Ringling show are the finest in the world. True horse admirers were infatuated with the animals on the first section and regretted the fact that a better view of them could not be had.

A. M. Powell, of Worcester, Mass., a cousin of Charles Conroy, accompanied the latter home from the Elk carnival. Mr. Powell and Mr. Conroy had not met in twenty years, and it was only by chance that they came together in Milwaukee.

Ralph Walker and Ray Clark departed last Friday for Michigan, in which state they will visit for a short time, when they will go to Buffalo, N. Y., to view the exhibit of the Pan-American exposition. They expect to be gone two or three weeks.

Miss Lella Billings returned Friday morning after several days' visit in Milwaukee and Chicago. Miss Billings has received word that the state school at Sparta will not open till Aug. 1st, which will give her a longer visit at home than was expected.

A party of about twenty from this city drove out to Lake George last Sunday morning and spent the day. The gathering was gotten up by the Misses Myra Germond and Vira Shields in honor of the teachers who are here attending the summer school.

Mr. and Mrs. John Barnes, of Rhinelander, and Mr. and Mrs. John Dean, of Antigo, who have been spending the past two weeks with Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Hayford at the Coleman summer residence on Lake Umbagog, returned to their homes Wednesday. —Eagle River Review.

"Bachelor's Ball," the opening play of the Wesley & Madden company is said to contain a strong plot and lots of sensation. The admission is 10, 20 and 25 cents. Their three nights' engagement at the Grand opera house will begin tonight in the above named sensational comedy drama.

All the world loves a winner. The Metropolitan Merry Makers are said to be one of the most prosperous shows on the road. The company plays three nights' engagement beginning Thursday at Oshkosh, Aug. 1. New plays and one-act comedies. Admission 10, 20 and 25 cents.

Pat Johnson and Charles Bellman were back at Lake Umbagog last Sunday. They returned in the evening with four muskellunge, one weighing eighteen, two sixteen and one thirteen pounds. They were the proudest fishermen seen in many a day, and they had reason to be.

Rev. F. Arthur Hayward, pastor of the First Baptist church, leaves today for Oshkosh, N. Y. He will visit there and at several other points in the east, expecting to be gone about a month. Rev. Thomas Walker, of this city, will cover the pulpit Sunday mornings. Other services will be held as usual.

Bert Orensholzer came down last Saturday night from Ironwood, where he had been seeking a man in the office of Armour & Co. for a week. He left Sunday night for Aurora, Ill., near which city he will take the management of a large stock farm. Bert takes with him the best wishes of a large number of friends here.

G. A. Horn returned Saturday morning from Milwaukee. He went down to return home with Mrs. Horn and Laura. The attending physician would not allow the latter to be removed and she is now confined in a hospital in the Grand City suffering with inflammatory rheumatism and is very much distressed. Her friends are entertained that she may not recover.

H. L. Hart spent several days of the past week with his family, leaving Monday night to take up his duties as traveling representative for the Alexander & Edgar Lumber company of Iron River. Mr. Hart's territory is the states of Ohio and Indiana. Until last spring, Mr. Hart looked after the local interests of John Gladlin, the Ray City, Mich., lumberman.

Dept. Store.

CRUSOE'S

Black Taffeta Guaranteed Silks.

This is the coming fabric for fall, and it is predicted the great majority of fine dresses will be made of this material. Advance shipments have arrived and the goods may be seen at our dress goods counter.

FCCORSETS SPECIAL CORSET SALE

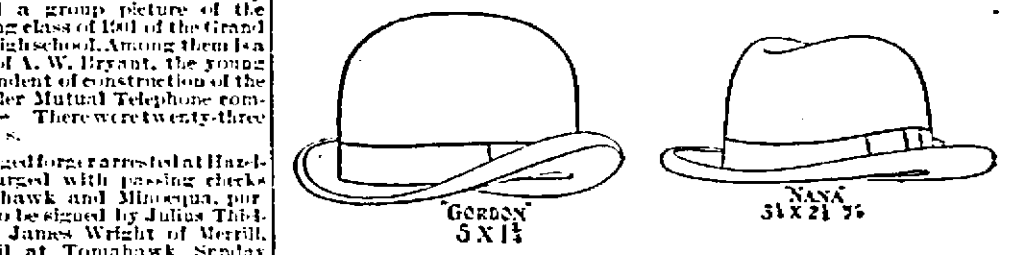
To draw more widespread attention to our large corset department we have placed on special sale a ten dozen assortment of the new and up-to-date F. C. Corsets; the special lot includes the best styles of the F. C. dollar corsets. SPECIAL PRICE, 85c



J. P. HANSEN & COMPANY,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

GORDON HATS



NONE BETTER IN THE CITY.

J. P. HANSEN & CO., Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

NOTICE.

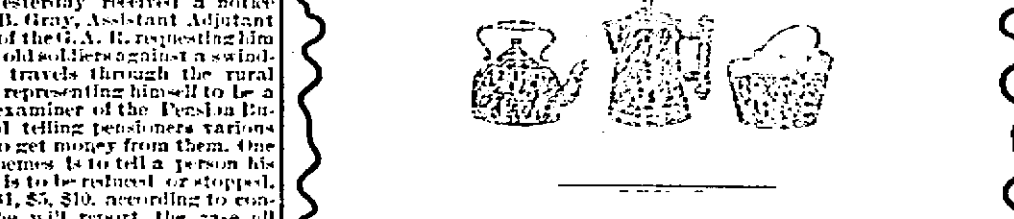
There has just been added to the stock in Swartout's CROCKERY store the largest, finest and handsomest line of glass ware ever brought to the city.

Everybody says how well your Rhinelander souvenir window looks, and the articles marked so cheap, too.

A. A. SWARTOUT, PROP.

EDISON'S PHONOGRAPH

Better than a Piano, Organ, or Music Box, for it sings and talks as well as plays, and doesn't cost as much. It reproduces the music of any instrument—band or orchestra—tells stories and sings—the old familiar hymns as well as the popular songs—it is always ready. See that Mr. Edison's signature is on every machine. Catalogues of all dealers, or NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH CO., 135 Fifth Ave., New York.



A new lot of the Celebrated Delft Ware, noted for its wearing qualities, a ware that will stand the test of time and hard usage. We sell it at almost the same figures that hold on common tin stock and there is absolutely no comparison. You can obtain all manner of kitchen utensils in this ware, and if you use it once, that settles it. This ware is guaranteed not to chip, crack or stain.

5 COACHES WELL FILLED

Three Hundred and Nine Rhinelander People Left This Morning for Wausau to Attend Picnic.

Rhinelander is certainly doing her share today toward helping to swell the crowd in attendance at the district picnic of the Madison Woodmen at Wausau. Several predictions were made last night by some of the enthusiastic members of the Woodchopper fraternity. Most of them were that there would be a crowd of three hundred leave for their metropolitan Marathon county, providing the weather was favorable. The predictions were not amply for the weather was all that could be wished. The morning dawned bright and clear and long before the time for the departure of the train little groups were waving their way toward the North-Western depot. After the departure of the train at 6:30 a. m. Mr. Chapman, the ticket agent, informed that three hundred and nine tickets had been sold. The crowd was a merry one in anticipation of the pleasant day ahead of them. The Rhinelander delegation was headed by the Liederkrandband, which paraded the streets last evening and discouraged made an announcement of the gaities of the day to come.

For Sale.

"We have for sale two young bay mares and two colts. They were bred by a prominent blood horse. Come and look them over; will take cash or will exchange a good, heavy, young work team." Woodruff & Maguire Lumber Co., Three Lakes, Wis. 21-15-1

Dunn & Wood Hardware Co.

C. M. & W. W. Fenslon Building, Corner Brown and Davenport Streets, Rhinelander, Wis.

THE STORY TELLER

MY DEAR OLD-FASHIONED WIFE.

She never rustled down the street
In silks and diamonds fine,
She wore no champagne gowns
With ruffles and lace and trim,
A simple, old-fashioned dress,
A golden ring on her finger,
Who made life worth the living,
My dear, old-fashioned wife.

She wasn't up in clouds,
In pomp, in pride or style,
But she always had a welcome
With her sweet, old-fashioned smile,
And those sweet words she used to sing—
"I'd give on half my life
To hear the silver voice of
My dear, old-fashioned wife."

In circles high and lofty,
She'd been quite out of place,
But in her own home circle
She reigned with queenly grace,
She made of home an Eden
Of love and peace and joy,
And now the seeds of love to bloom,
My dear, old-fashioned wife.

Perhaps when down the stream I've sped,
Till I reach that quiet divide of life,
Where time shall be no more,
Then, wandering long the river bank,
Where rears eternal life,
I'll wish, if I have faith in him,
My dear, old-fashioned wife,
—F. Jay Gould, in Minneapolis House-keeper.

Mr. WIREWEED'S PERSISTENCY

By Hattie Whitney.

(Copyright, 1914, by Hattie Whitney.)

ACCORDING to her established custom, Miss Selina Snowball went out upon her front porch to get a breath of air and see how things looked, before beginning her breakfast preparations.

It was a crystal morning in early June, and a brisk breeze, the trailed-off end of an over-night gale, dipped Miss Selina's gingham gown, and would have tossed her tresses, had they not been wound up tightly in the shape of a good-sized bun. Miss Selina was not busy; furthermore, she was erect as a maple, and as neat and bright as new calico.

"What a wind!" she protested, as her apron sailed up like a kite. "It must have showered in the night, too; everything's dripping—and if there isn't my sweet honeysuckle vine blown as flat as a flounder."

Miss Selina bunched up her skirt in one hand, and skipped nimbly down her front steps, minding gingerly on the tips of her neat toes through the wet grass, to where the vine had been torn loose from its trellis, and lay trailing on the ground.

Nothing but a flimsy little picket fence separated Miss Selina's front yard from her neighbor's, and on the other side of it her neighbor was standing, basking in the sunshine that came tumbling over the wet world, making all the shrubs and grass tips where the rain beads hung look as if they had been powdered with little diamond stars.

Miss Selina half whirled about towards her steps, then spun back



"IT'S GETTING A LITTLE WARM."

again, with an air of standing by her guns, let the worst come. If Miss Selina always felt an impulse to run, whenever she encountered her neighbor, Mr. Wireweed, she considered that she had just cause for so doing. For Mr. Wireweed obstinately and relentlessly persisted in besetting her to marry him, and in utterly refusing to understand what No meant.

The poor man was quite hard of hearing, and while this was one great barrier to a union of hearts and front yards, it was also an obstacle in the way of impressing the fact upon his understanding. Miss Selina had considered the matter very thoroughly.

"He ain't a bad man," she conceded, honestly, "as men go; he goes to church, and he isn't stingy, and he wouldn't kick the cat. He don't drink and ain't afraid of burglars. If I was going to marry any man, I would rather it would be him—only I'd have to spend my days shouting and screaming to make him hear. I haven't got the voice, if I had the patience. If I wanted him to get sugar, he'd think I said tacks, as likely as any way, and I'd split my throat and get sour. If his deafness was uniform, I might get used to it, but sometimes he seems to hear tolerably well, and then you couldn't make him understand anything if you shrieked your collar buttons out."

Mr. Wireweed, on this merry June morning, looked so brisk, blithe and cheery, and so pleased at seeing her, that Miss Selina's heart smote her somewhat for her obduracy. She might as well at least be civil, she admitted inwardly, and nodded him a pleasant "Good-morning."

"Must have been quite a storm," she called out in a clear, high voice.

"It's getting a little warm," replied Mr. Wireweed, placidly.

"Storm, I said," yelled Miss Snowball, "it rained in the night."

"Oh," said Mr. Wireweed, sympathizingly, "yes, the storm—did it give you a fright? Now, that's too bad. Not ladies have no business trying to get along by themselves without

a masculine brute to take charge of 'em. Now, you'd better—"

"I'll have to run in," shrieked Miss Selina, "and get my breakfast over."

Mr. Wireweed smiled approvingly.

"That's right; think it over—think it over," he said, cheerfully. "I'm sure you'll come to the right conclusion by and by."

"Oh," groaned Miss Selina, as she ran into the house, "that man! If I stood there bawling until all the neighbors heard I couldn't make him understand. It's a great pity such a really nice man should be so obstinate—and so deaf."

Miss Snowball felt vaguely upset and uncomfortable during breakfast, and when her aunt, who always washed up the dishes, began to chatter the breakfast things, she took down her sunbonnet and went and hunted up her garden hoe.

"I've got a dilly-dilly streak," she declared, starting briskly out to her little vegetable garden. "I'll go and hoe it off."

It was queer, but she soon discovered that Mr. Wireweed was hoeing in his vegetable garden.

"You're at it early, Miss Selina," he called, joyously.

"Yes," she answered, briefly.

"Did you think it over?" he asked, coming close to the dividing garden fence, where she was hoeing a beet.

"No," she yelled, "you shouldn't keep up that subject, Mr. Wireweed."

"Couldn't that?" he asked, with his hand to his ear.

"You must drop the matter," she shrieked, "I came out here to hoe."

Mr. Wireweed smiled delightedly.

"Of course you didn't say No, but you didn't say Yes, either, and—"

"I've said No 50 times," screamed Miss Selina, who was as red as a poppy. "I don't like to be rude, but I can't help it."

"Well, that's encouraging. I knew you liked me a little, and I'm glad you can't help it; but I want you to like me a great deal. Here's a board loose; I'm going to take it clear off and come through, and we can sit on that bench and talk it over comfortably."

"My stars," murmured Miss Selina, despairingly. "I believe in my heart I'll have to marry this man to get rid of him."

"Of course you will," said Mr. Wireweed, jollily, "and you'll never be sorry for it, I tell you."

Miss Snowball gave a startled spring.

"Seems to me your hearing has improved mighty suddenly," said she. Mr. Wireweed laughed.

"Old woman, old woman, shall we go a-shoeing? Speak a little louder, sir, I'm very hard of hearing."

"Old woman, old woman, shall I kiss you dearly? Thank you, kind sir, I hear very clearly," he chimed.

"John Augustus Wireweed," said Miss Selina, indignantly, "I believe you've been hearing a lot more than you pretended to."

"His love," sang Mr. Wireweed, "love wouldn't let me hear discouraging things, but helped me to hear the right things."

"Guess you can hear 'most as good as anybody," said Miss Selina, grimly.

"Not quite," said Mr. Wireweed, "there's a lot of variation in it; this happened to be one of my good days."

"And on your bad days I'll have to split my throat screaming," protested Miss Selina.

"No," said Mr. Wireweed. "You won't need to say anything, then. I'll know by intuition what you want to say—or ought to want to say."

"Oh! And you'll never hear anything you don't want to, I suppose."

"Of course not; but you won't, either, for you know I'll never say anything mean to you, Selina, dear."

He slid up close to Miss Selina and slipped his arm around her neat gingham waist, and she knew she was engaged to Mr. Wireweed.

Where the Supply of Quinine Comes From

Java Furnishes the Greater Part of It—How It Is Raised and Treated

JAVA produces practically all the quinine in use, or, to be more accurate, practically all the cinchona bark from which the world's supply of quinine is made. Ninety per cent. of the yield is shipped to Amsterdam, now the cinchona market of the world, the remainder being converted into quinine in the Java quinine factory at Bandung.

The secret of the manufacture of this drug has been most jealously guarded, and it is only of recent years success has attended the efforts of those who ventured to make a stand against the combination of quinine factories in Europe. The trust had been particularly hard on the planters, continually depressing the price of the bark and keeping the price of the manufactured article high; making it necessary for the planter either to go out of business or to attempt to combat his taskmaster. He followed the latter course.

The first efforts were not successful, the quality of the quinine being inferior and resulting in the Java article getting a bad name. But now the factory is well on its feet, and the methods in use in the laboratories in Java are thoroughly scientific and up to date. Mr. F. L. Seely, secretary and treasurer of the Paris Medicine company at St. Louis, one of the largest users of quinine in the world, reports as the result of personal investigations in Java the conviction that the factory at Bandung produces quinine above the standard. Which is of considerable interest to the world at large, as the Java product is sold much lower than the common makes. Mr. Seely has given the world the benefit of his investigations into the Java industry through the medium of a well-written and interesting article in the Pharmaceutical Era, and it is to this article that we are indebted for much of our information.

It may be of interest to know how Java has become the home of cinchona, or Peruvian bark, as it is more familiarly styled. Both Peru and Java are a few degrees south of the equator, but a wide stretch of ocean lies between them. About the middle of the last century the Dutch government, which has had complete control of affairs in Java since 1830, decided it would experiment with the cultivation of cinchona in the colonies. A native named Husakari was sent to Peru to procure plants and seeds. He visited both Peru and Bolivia, spending two years in the two countries, undergoing hardships in the way of fever and imprisonment. At last, with a few seeds and plants, he embarked for home, getting away in a Dutch warship sent purposely to convey him and his prize to Java. But the prize was not a rich one. Only 16 of his trees were alive at

A REVOLUTIONARY VETERAN.

Historian Parkman's Boyhood Interview with "Hellbender" Patchin.

At the age of 13 Francis Parkman, the historian, made a journey to Lake George and kept a diary of his travels. Portions of the diary are published in Scribner's Magazine. This is an extract:

"We reached Patchin's at last, and were welcomed by the noble old veteran as cordially as if we were his children. We dined, and sat in his portico, listening to his stories. He is 85. Three years ago he danced, with great applause, at a country party, and still his activity and muscular strength are fully equal to those of most men in the prime of life. He must once have been extremely handsome; even now his features are full and regular, and, when he tells his stories he always sets his hat on one side of his head and looks the very picture of an old warrior. He was several times prisoner. Once, when in Quebec, an English officer asked him, as he tells the story: 'What's your name?' 'Patchin.' 'What, Hell-Bender Patchin?' said he.

"At another time an officer struck him without any provocation but that of his being a rebel. Patchin sprang on him and choked him till he fainted, in the streets of Quebec. He served in the Indian campaigns of Butler and Grant about Fort Stanwix; at the recovery of Fort Ann, after it was taken by Burgoyne; was present when Sir John Johnson fled from the Mohawk with his property, and tells how narrowly that story made his escape from the pursuing party on Champlain. He wants us to come back and hear more of his stories."

A Whining Youth.

"You say that you don't care for the salary, so long as you can get a chance to work?" said the millionaire.

"That's the idea," answered the youth with the sharp nose and chin.

"I'm willing to start right in at a big reduction and take one of those \$2,000 positions you say are so hard to fill at half the money,"—Washington Star.

Hard Luck.

Mr. Saphedee—I asked you for your daughter's hand once before, sir; but you said she was too young and I have waited—

Mr. Crusty—You're waited too long, young man; she's too old now.—Ohio State Journal

Where the Supply of Quinine Comes From

Java Furnishes the Greater Part of It—How It Is Raised and Treated

JAVA produces practically all the quinine in use, or, to be more accurate, practically all the cinchona bark from which the world's supply of quinine is made. Ninety per cent. of the yield is shipped to Amsterdam, now the cinchona market of the world, the remainder being converted into quinine in the Java quinine factory at Bandung.

The secret of the manufacture of this drug has been most jealously guarded, and it is only of recent years success has attended the efforts of those who ventured to make a stand against the combination of quinine factories in Europe. The trust had been particularly hard on the planters, continually depressing the price of the bark and keeping the price of the manufactured article high; making it necessary for the planter either to go out of business or to attempt to combat his taskmaster. He followed the latter course.

The first efforts were not successful, the quality of the quinine being inferior and resulting in the Java article getting a bad name. But now the factory is well on its feet, and the methods in use in the laboratories in Java are thoroughly scientific and up to date. Mr. F. L. Seely, secretary and treasurer of the Paris Medicine company at St. Louis, one of the largest users of quinine in the world, reports as the result of personal investigations in Java the conviction that the factory at Bandung produces quinine above the standard. Which is of considerable interest to the world at large, as the Java product is sold much lower than the common makes. Mr. Seely has given the world the benefit of his investigations into the Java industry through the medium of a well-written and interesting article in the Pharmaceutical Era, and it is to this article that we are indebted for much of our information.

It may be of interest to know how Java has become the home of cinchona, or Peruvian bark, as it is more familiarly styled. Both Peru and Java are a few degrees south of the equator, but a wide stretch of ocean lies between them. About the middle of the last century the Dutch government, which has had complete control of affairs in Java since 1830, decided it would experiment with the cultivation of cinchona in the colonies. A native named Husakari was sent to Peru to procure plants and seeds. He visited both Peru and Bolivia, spending two years in the two countries, undergoing hardships in the way of fever and imprisonment. At last, with a few seeds and plants, he embarked for home, getting away in a Dutch warship sent purposely to convey him and his prize to Java. But the prize was not a rich one. Only 16 of his trees were alive at

the end of the long voyage. These were set out, the seeds planted, and while after a time 85 trees showed as the result of Husakari's labors there was not a grain of quinine in one of them. The cinchona (bark gatherers) had given him poor seed.

When this discouragement was dampening the ardor of those who had started the enterprise in Java, over in Bolivia an Englishman by the name of Ledger was approached by a native, one Manuel Lucia Mamani, and told there was good cinchona seed to be had by a foreigner. If Husakari had been fooled, Ledger believed the native, bought of him 20 pounds of guaranteed seed and sent it to his brother in London. The London government in regard to his possession, the whole consignment was bought for 600 rupees (about \$160) and sent on to Java. Ledger gave Mamani more money and told him to go into the forest and get him some more seeds; but the cinchona, because he had allowed seed to be sent out of the country, captured him and whipped him so severely that he died.

The 20 pounds of seed were sufficient to start the cinchona industry in Java. Twenty thousand trees grew from the Ledger seeds, and some of them are still standing. These trees, which are almost 50 years old, are now used only for the seed. The seeds are planted in nurseries, where the young plants are sheltered from the sun by leaf shelters. As the seedlings do not take to the soil very well, they are grafted on to a red bark tree that flourishes in the soil but does not contain much quinine. When the wound of the grafting has healed the tall top of the red



ON A JAVA PLANTATION.

bark tree is cut off and the improved tree transplanted from the nursery to the forest.

To prepare land for these forests the jungle is cleared and the ground kept perfectly free from weeds and rubbish. The trees are planted in rows and in such a manner the rains can sink deep into the soil. When they are six years old the trees are cut down. The old way was to peel the bark and cover the naked trunk with moss; but now it is considered better to cut the trees down close to the roots and near by plant new ones. The trees are then cut into short lengths and the bark beaten off by women.

Women and children assist also in the further preparation of the bark. The pharmaceutical bark, the pipe bark, is usually dried entirely in the sun. It is placed in great trays, and while it is still green women and children tie it into bundles. They sit in the trays and work quite at their ease. When bark is dried in ovens the latter are heated by the wood of the stripped trees.

Where the Supply of Quinine Comes From

Java Furnishes the Greater Part of It—How It Is Raised and Treated

JAVA produces practically all the quinine in use, or, to be more accurate, practically all the cinchona bark from which the world's supply of quinine is made. Ninety per cent. of the yield is shipped to Amsterdam, now the cinchona market of the world, the remainder being converted into quinine in the Java quinine factory at Bandung.

The secret of the manufacture of this drug has been most jealously guarded, and it is only of recent years success has attended the efforts of those who ventured to make a stand against the combination of quinine factories in Europe. The trust had been particularly hard on the planters, continually depressing the price of the bark and keeping the price of the manufactured article high; making it necessary for the planter either to go out of business or to attempt to combat his taskmaster. He followed the latter course.

The first efforts were not successful, the quality of the quinine being inferior and resulting in the Java article getting a bad name. But now the factory is well on its feet, and the methods in use in the laboratories in Java are thoroughly scientific and up to date. Mr. F. L. Seely, secretary and treasurer of the Paris Medicine company at St. Louis, one of the largest users of quinine in the world, reports as the result of personal investigations in Java the conviction that the factory at Bandung produces quinine above the standard. Which is of considerable interest to the world at large, as the Java product is sold much lower than the common makes. Mr. Seely has given the world the benefit of his investigations into the Java industry through the medium of a well-written and interesting article in the Pharmaceutical Era, and it is to this article that we are indebted for much of our information.

It may be of interest to know how Java has become the home of cinchona, or Peruvian bark, as it is more familiarly styled. Both Peru and Java are a few degrees south of the equator, but a wide stretch of ocean lies between them. About the middle of the last century the Dutch government, which has had complete control of affairs in Java since 1830, decided it would experiment with the cultivation of cinchona in the colonies. A native named Husakari was sent to Peru to procure plants and seeds. He visited both Peru and Bolivia, spending two years in the two countries, undergoing hardships in the way of fever and imprisonment. At last, with a few seeds and plants, he embarked for home, getting away in a Dutch warship sent purposely to convey him and his prize to Java. But the prize was not a rich one. Only 16 of his trees were alive at

the end of the long voyage. These were set out, the seeds planted, and while after a time 85 trees showed as the result of Husakari's labors there was not a grain of quinine in one of them. The cinchona (bark gatherers) had given him poor seed.

When this discouragement was dampening the ardor of those who had started the enterprise in Java, over in Bolivia an Englishman by the name of Ledger was approached by a native, one Manuel Lucia Mamani, and told there was good cinchona seed to be had by a foreigner. If Husakari had been fooled, Ledger believed the native, bought of him 20 pounds of guaranteed seed and sent it to his brother in London. The London government in regard to his possession, the whole consignment was bought for 600 rupees (about \$160) and sent on to Java. Ledger gave Mamani more money and told him to go into the forest and get him some more seeds; but the cinchona, because he had allowed seed to be sent out of the country, captured him and whipped him so severely that he died.

The 20 pounds of seed were sufficient to start the cinchona industry in Java. Twenty thousand trees grew from the Ledger seeds, and some of them are still standing. These trees, which are almost 50 years old, are now used only for the seed. The seeds are planted in nurseries, where the young plants are sheltered from the sun by leaf shelters. As the seedlings do not take to the soil very well, they are grafted on to a red bark tree that flourishes in the soil but does not contain much quinine. When the wound of the grafting has healed the tall top of the red

bark tree is cut off and the improved tree transplanted from the nursery to the forest.

To prepare land for these forests the jungle is cleared and the ground kept perfectly free from weeds and rubbish. The trees are planted in rows and in such a manner the rains can sink deep into the soil. When they are six years old the trees are cut down. The old way was to peel the bark and cover the naked trunk with moss; but now it is considered better to cut the trees down close to the roots and near by plant new ones. The trees are then cut into short lengths and the bark beaten off by women.

Women and children assist also in the further preparation of the bark. The pharmaceutical bark, the pipe bark, is usually dried entirely in the sun. It is placed in great trays, and while it is still green women and children tie it into bundles. They sit in the trays and work quite at their ease. When bark is dried in ovens the latter are heated by the wood of the stripped trees.

After the bark is thoroughly dried it is roughly ground into powder. Water power, which is abundant, is usually employed for this process. The powder is then packed into bags and the greater part of it sent to Amsterdam, whence it is distributed to different factories. The remainder, as we have said, is manufactured into quinine at Bandung.

Bandung is about eight hours' ride from Batavia, the chief port of Java. It is an attractive little town, its long, low houses built for tropical conditions. Cinchona plantations lie all about Bandung, from nine to thirty miles distant. One may reach these plantations by any one of three ways: On the back of a pony, in a pony cart or in a mountain chair carried by four natives. On the way cinchona may be seen in all styles, from the tiny seed up to large forest trees, towering a hundred feet from the ground. The dwellings of the planters are eminently comfortable, not to say luxurious. The refinements of life are not lacking on these Java plantations, and the planters are cultivated, intelligent gentlemen. The Peruvian bark industry has done no little towards the evident prosperity of the country, ranking to-day as one of the principal articles of export.

ADVERTISED A HAIR WASH.

Senator Joe Bailey Was Disgraced at the Notoriety He Achieved Through Advertisements.

Senator Joe Bailey, of Texas, enjoys the prominence he has achieved in the councils of the nation, but does not banker after the sort of fame some people seem disposed to force upon him. He has protected the constitution from the assaults of the irreverent and utilitarian political degenerates who sometimes seem to him to delight to trail it in the dust, but he does not like to be used to sustain the pretensions of medicine makers or the pretensions of hair promoters. "A short time ago," said Senator Bailey, with feeling in his voice, "two lady friends in Chicago whom I esteem very highly sent me a newspaper in which, to my surprise and disgust, my portrait was printed, along with those of 'Jo' Cannon and some other equally respectable members of the congress, as guarantors of the excellence of some stuff used by the barbers of the house of representatives. I just sat down and wrote to the advertisers to drop my portrait and intimated that worse might follow. And, do you know, I got a reply in which the advertisers fished for another recommendation by suggesting that I was really not acquainted with the merits of their nostrum. They got out of it, however, by saying that our barber told him he had tried the stuff on Cannon and me and that we had not objected. I never knew that he had."

Years Ago.

Miss Minkie—What do you think of this? King Edward VII. says American girls are the prettiest in the world.

Rival Belle—No doubt he had you in mind.

"I have never been over there."

"No, but he's been here."—N. Y. Weekly.

WOMAN HOME

YOUNG GIRLS OF COREA.

Their Education Consists of the Ordinary Domestic Accomplishments and Nothing Else.

Marriage does not bring happiness to girls in Corea any more than to those in other parts of the far east. When young a girl is allowed a freedom which is denied her later, and it is not till she attains the dignity of being a mother-in-law that she begins to enjoy life again.

The daughter of a Corean house is of little consequence, while a son is of great importance, and his advent into the family circle is always welcomed with joy. When very young the boys and girls play together, but when they reach the age of eight or ten a great distinction is made. In the families of wealth, where none of the women of the family are obliged to do any of the house-work or toil in the fields, the daughters are secluded in the part of the house reserved for the women, into which no men are allowed to enter. Their brothers dwell in the men's apartments, where they are free to do what they please.

Education in Corea is provided to a certain extent for the boys and young men, but it is almost an unheard-of thing for a girl to be allowed to learn anything outside of the purely domestic accomplishments. The girl is a mere chattel; she is not even considered a unit of society. As an illustration of how far this idea is carried it is interesting to note that the girl has literally no name. When she is a mere child a surname is given to her for convenience, but when she marries she gives it up and merges her identity in that of her husband. Her parents call her by the word or district in which she contracted her marriage; her parents-in-law call her by the name of the village from which she has come. Later on, when she has children, she is named the "Mother of So and So."

It is safe to say that the small Corean girl does not appreciate the blessings of her childhood until she grows up. That many of them are capable of a much broader existence has been proved by some women missionaries in southern Corea who have made experiments in their education. They built a bungalow in the midst of the old city of Pusan, and lived right among the people, learning to know them in their homes. It was not long before their attention was attracted to the pitiful case of a little orphan girl, and they decided to take her in and care for her. Soon they heard of others, and the little band increased until it numbered seven or eight. They hired native teachers, both men and women, the latter giving the children lessons in sewing, cooking, and all the

TWO COREAN MAIDENS.

other branches of industry with which Corean custom demanded that they should be familiar, and the former teaching reading and writing in both Corean and Chinese.

This was a great innovation, and the result of it was watched with great interest. The little girls proved themselves quite unhandicapped by the suppression which their sex had undergone for centuries, and learned with greater facility than the small boys. They developed many noble traits of character, the most distinctive of which was their thoughtfulness of each other.

In Corea there is a special dress for every particular occasion, and the little girls who correspond to our bridesmaids are clothed in a way fearful and wonderful to behold; but their everyday dress is simple and hygienic enough to meet with the approval of the most ardent dress reformer. In appearance the girls and women of Corea are often attractive. Their black hair grows very thick, their eyes are bright and intelligent, and their rail-savantly cheeks are tinged with a color which may be artificial, but is not the sign of robust health.

—N. Y. Tribune.

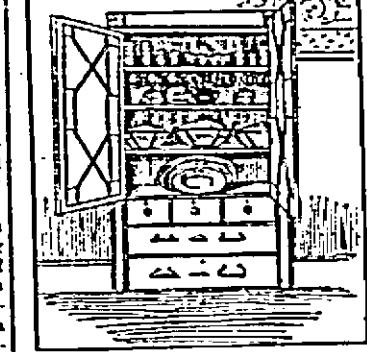
Cow Was a Snake Eater.

John Moore, of Philomath, southwest of Le Roy, Mo., lost a fine Jersey cow in a rather peculiar manner. For some reason the cow seemed to crave drink, and finally died. Moore was determined to know what the cow died from, so he cut her open. When he did so a big black snake, six feet in length, crawled from the stomach. He killed it with a club. The snake was probably taken into the cow's stomach several years ago, and has since lived to grow to its full size. The cow had given its usual quantity of milk, until she became sick.

MODEL CHINA CLOSET.

Some Excellent Suggestions for the Safe-Keeping of Cut Glass and Delicate Porcelains.

The china-closet in many houses is built into the wall. This disposes of location. Home-makers have to accept the goods and the ill the landlords provide, but wherever located it is imperative to have good shelves and plenty of them. Very many built-in closets have shelves much too far apart. But it is sometimes possible to make the high shelves answer by putting screw hooks all over the undersides and hanging there cups and mugs, little pitchers, etc. Hang the saucers against the wall back of the cups by means of flat wire chicanes. There may be a double or even a treble row of the racks. In filling them study colors as much as possible. With saucers of various sizes put the biggest at the bottom, unless such placing ruins the color-scheme.



CORRECT DISPLAY OF CHINA.

Well arranged, and full of handsome wares, a china-closet is among the best ornaments of a dining-room. Tint the walls to match the general tone of the room, or else cover them with a very thin, hard-worn veneer, accurately fitted and tacked in place with the smallest-sized brads. Varnish the veneer, and keep clean by weekly wiping with a soft cloth wrung very dry out of tepid water.

Leave the shelf surfaces plain and cover them with linen, cut to fit, and ornament with a line of drawn work. Heavy butchers' linen is best, though the softest art linen may be effectively used. Set one shelf apart for glasses, preferably the upper one. Cut the linen for it twice the shelf width, hem it all around, then double it. Thus there is a light pad all over the shelf. It can be kept as fresh as the single covers, and will safeguard glass.

With a crowded glass shelf, put down small pieces first, inventing them, then turn bigger pieces over them, taking care that they do not touch. But before risking a big bowl thus upon its own margin, it is well to test it, and see if it presses equally all around. The slightest inequality may mean destruction.

Press-down glass and colored glass may be piled together with comparative impunity. But if when the pile is jarred any piece in it gives out a harsh rattle, it is wise to retreat it. The rattle portends breakage, since it shows that something presses unevenly. Slender-stemmed wine glasses look pretty tied in clusters of three, the stems crossing and supported by bright ribbons from screw hooks in the top. They need not hang low enough to menace other things. Chalice jugs can be likewise hung, and other flat things may go in racks across the back. In that case the back needs a padded linen, like the shelf proper. Test hanging things by setting them swinging, to see if they make certain they will not strike anything else.

BITS AND PATCHES.

Every Human Being Is a Piece of Patchwork, Made Up of What's Gotten from Others.

"Folks are 'most all goldlooks or red lanterns if they ain't anything else to speak of—examples or warnings, I mean—though generally they don't know it either way," said Aunt Betty. "There's plenty of folks would be surprised if they knew how much I'd got from 'em when they didn't think they was giving me anything."

"It's like my bag of patches. I've helped so many places where there's been a rash with sewing that I've picked up lots of pieces here and there; get them for patchwork, you know. So when I sit down at home to make a quilt it seems as if I was stitching bits of different lives together; weddings and journeys, and times and glad times."

"And it's a good deal that way with what we are and how we do things. There's a streak of patience learned from some one who never knew we watched him and here's a bit of selfishness knocked off because we couldn't help seeing how hateful it was in somebody else. We're braver many a day on account of some one who didn't know any human eye took notice of how she tried to be courageous, and we have many a distrustful hour, maybe, because somebody else boosted their unbelief. Yes, we've got a good deal of a patchwork, made up of what we get from others; but then we give as well as get, and sometimes I wonder what kind of bits I'm furnishing."—Wellington.

BACTERIA IN COFFEE.

Ohio Grocer Convicted of Violating the Pure Food Laws at the State.

Toledo, July 30.—The jury in Judge Meek's court in this city has found James White, a local grocer, guilty of selling adulterated coffee. The prosecution was based on a package of Arbuckle's Ariosa coffee.

The State of Ohio, through the Pure Food Commission, prosecuted White. The case was on trial for nearly a month and attracted national attention.

The manufacturers of Ariosa coffee conducted the defense for Grocer White. The best attorneys in the country were retained to defend him, but, after a short consultation, a verdict of guilty was returned by the jury. The State of Ohio considers this a big victory. Pure Food Commissioner Blackburn has been waging a warfare on spurious food articles and the department has been very successful.

The complaint of the State of Ohio was that Ariosa coffee was coated with a substance which concealed defects in the coffee and made it appear better than it is. The State charged that this coating or glazing was a favorable medium for the propagation of bacteria.

Prof. G. A. Kirchmaier, of this city, a well-known chemist, was the principal witness for the State. He had made scientific examinations of samples of Ariosa purchased in the open market from Grocer White. He found that each Ariosa berry contained an average of 300 bacteria. Mr. Kirchmaier further testified that other coffees he examined contained few bacteria or none at all. He declared that the glazed coffee was not a wholesome food product.

Chemist Schmidt, of Cincinnati, corroborated the testimony of Prof. Kirchmaier. The State did not present further testimony.

The defense, through the Arbuckles, who prepare this glazed coffee, secured some of the most eminent chemists and scientists in the United States to give testimony in their behalf. Prof. H. W. Wiley, of the United States Agricultural Department; Prof. Vaughn, of Ann Arbor University; Prof. Biele, and Welby, of the Ohio State University, were called to defend Ariosa. Dr. Wiley had made a careful examination of the method of manufacturing Ariosa. He told of the 12,000,000 eggs used by the Arbuckles yearly in the preparation of this glazing. On this point in cross examination, the State's attorneys deftly drew from him the information that these eggs might be kept in cold storage by the Arbuckles for a year or two at a time.

The experts who heard Dr. Wiley's testimony were pleased to be able to "catch" so famous a chemist. The doctor at one point in his testimony explained very clearly how it is that the egg put into the coffee pot by the housewife settles the coffee. He said that the heat coagulates the egg, and as it sinks to the bottom of the pot it carries the fine particles of the coffee with it, and thus clarifies the drink. It is the act of coagulation in the coffee pot that does the work. Later on in his cross examination, he had to admit that when the egg was put on Ariosa coffee at the factory, it became coagulated, and as egg cannot be coagulated but once, that the coating on coffee was of practically no value as a "settler" when it reached the coffee pot.

Prof. Wiley acknowledged that the glazing might be a favorable medium for the propagation of bacteria, although he would not testify positively either way because he was not a bacteriologist.

Prof. Vaughn, of Ann Arbor University, also a witness for the Arbuckles, said he found bacteria on Ariosa coffee.

Prof. Biele, another witness for the defense, found any number of lively bacteria on the Ariosa coffee he examined, and he agreed that glazed coffee surely was a more favorable medium for the propagation of bacteria than unglazed coffee.

The verdict of the jury in this case is of national importance because a great many other states have Pure Food Laws like that of Ohio, and it is natural to suppose that similar action will be taken by other Pure Food Commissioners to prevent the sale of glazed coffees.

Pure Food Commissioner Blackburn says: "The State is very much elated over its victory against this big corporation. We are now considering the advisability of informing every grocer in the State of Ohio that it is an infraction of the laws to sell Ariosa, and at the same time give warning to consumers that the coffee is an adulterated food article."

The Emperor Was Felted.

A woman who is of high social distinction in America is presented to the Kaiser at some dinner that was not attended with royal state. She was talking to him when she was offered a famous German salad. It was a hot one, and she felt it. She was on her left, which put her in a predicament to help herself to the salad. The situation was too much for her. The emperor, seeing the condition at a glance, looked at her for an instant and laughed, as he said: "A Kaiser can wait, but a salad cannot."—Chicago Chronicle.

The Doctor's Joke.

He was a horrid doctor, anyway, and a gadman, or he would not have been so cruel to the fair young girl who sought his aid. But even doctors are human and like to joke.

"You said," he said, "I am afraid this medicine is too severe for me. I have such a great trouble breathing with my lungs."

"You would have a great deal more trouble breathing without them," replied the cruel, smiling doctor.

The maiden shrunk from such a wicked man, and fled as though pursued by a mouse.

—Boston Herald.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

Low Rates to Buffalo via the North-Western Line.

From Minneapolis and St. Paul: \$24.50 return limit, ten days.

St. Louis: Return limit, fifteen days.

St. Paul: Return limit, ten days.

Tickets, illustrated pamphlets and all information at city ticket offices: 212 Robert street, St. Paul; 115 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis; 1000 Hennepin avenue, St. Louis; General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

The world would make little progress if everybody feared to be considered a crank.

—Pittsburg.

ering was not a success. The lady of the manor made no answer.

"Thank you so much, Mrs. McEdwards," said the assistant experimentalist, "bring out a cage or two, please. It is a lovely evening."

But Mrs. McEdwards waited to hear no more. Her worst fears were realized. Her new neighbors were mainly lunatics. They even wanted to put her in a cage. She scuttled back across the road like a scared old hen.

The following night there was great excitement at the amateur experimental farm. After the mosquitoes had been conquered by the amateur experimentalist, this time the mosquitoes appeared upon the scene, thus showing that life is a constant succession of conflicts.

It is not likely that a burglar who possessed any signs of human intelligence would pick out the experimental farm as a likely place from which to make a rich haul. But if he did he would find the old house an easy one to enter. Consequently, somewhat elaborate preparations have been made for his reception. The lady of the manor keeps beside her bed a huge farm bell, used in the old days to call in the farmhands to supper from the distant fields. Its voice is that of a fire alarm going raised to the tenth power. The amateur farmer himself has a revolver. The revolver is kept in one part of the house and the cartridges in another so that the rising hope of the republic may not, in small boy fashion, experiment with them. Thus armed the family feels itself ready for any foe.

On the night in question the amateur farmer was awakened by the shrill and brazen clamor of the gong. The lady of the manor was waiting it frantically in both hands.

"What's the matter?" asked the amateur farmer.

"Burglars! They have a light downstairs. Listen! You can hear them moving around the house."

The amateur farmer advanced to the head of the stairs. Plainly in the lower regions he could see the glimmer of a light and hear the creaking of doors. In his deepest bass voice, with the tremolo stop pulled out to the limit, he demanded: "Who's there?"

There was no answer. Only the light suddenly went out and another door creaked. Then the lady of the manor again let loose the brazen thunders of the farm bell. It sounded as if three 4-41 firms had been let loose in the same block. Then armed with an empty revolver and a heavy hand mirror the assembled family slowly descended the stairs, the gong still doing its worst.

Below stairs all doors leading to the kitchen were found open, but neither door nor window opening to the outside had been disturbed, nor was any trace of a burglar found. Finally, coming from the dining-room closet were heard sounds of suppressed robs and convulsive swallowings. With a great effort and against desperate resistance from within the door was finally pulled open.

It was the good lady. Between sobs she told the story.

"I have dirty an' I go me down stairs to get me trick of water. Her dot bell ring an' you yell: 'Who is do?' an' I think about dot revolves an' I get me in de closet an' make de door shut. I have so seart, an' renewed and embarrassing sobs broke out."

Just then rapid hoof beats sounded on the road leading to the barn. In the moonlight old Maseppa, most respectable of phanton horses, was seen rushing towards the road with a man on his back. He was stopped by shouts just as he turned into the main road. The man was the assistant experimentalist. He was accused of running away from trouble, but he declares on his word of honor that he was simply and naturally going for the police.—Chicago Tribune.

Finda Snake in His Cow.

John Moore, of Philomath, south-east of Dublin, Ind., lost a fine Jersey cow the other day in a rather peculiar manner. For some reason the cow seemed to overeat drink, and finally died. Moore was determined to know what the cow died from, so he cut her open the other day. When he did so a big black snake six feet in length crawled from the stomach. He killed it with a club. The snake was probably taken into the cow's stomach several years ago and has since lived to grow to its full size. The cow had given its usual quantity of milk until recently, when it became sick.

Indigestion Via Statesmanship.

Recent dispatches from China say the empress dowager is suffering from indigestion and that the emperor, being frequently in low spirits, vents his dissatisfaction upon his attendants. We might conclude, says the Chicago Record-Herald, that the troubles of these royal personages were due to the presence of foreign armies, if the dispatches did not contain the additional information that the empress dowager "eats little but pastry," while the emperor's chief article of diet is Shanghai cabbage.

Say This Mummy is Greater.

The cardinal archbishop of Paris has appointed a canonical court to ascertain whether the mummified remains of Thais, exhibited at the Guimet museum, were really those of a fourth century Christian converted by a hermit, as discovered by M. Anatole, and particularly to find out whether Serapion, by her side, was the holy anchorite whom the church venerates. The result of the inquiry is that Thais is undoubtedly genuine, but that her companion is not the great Serapion.

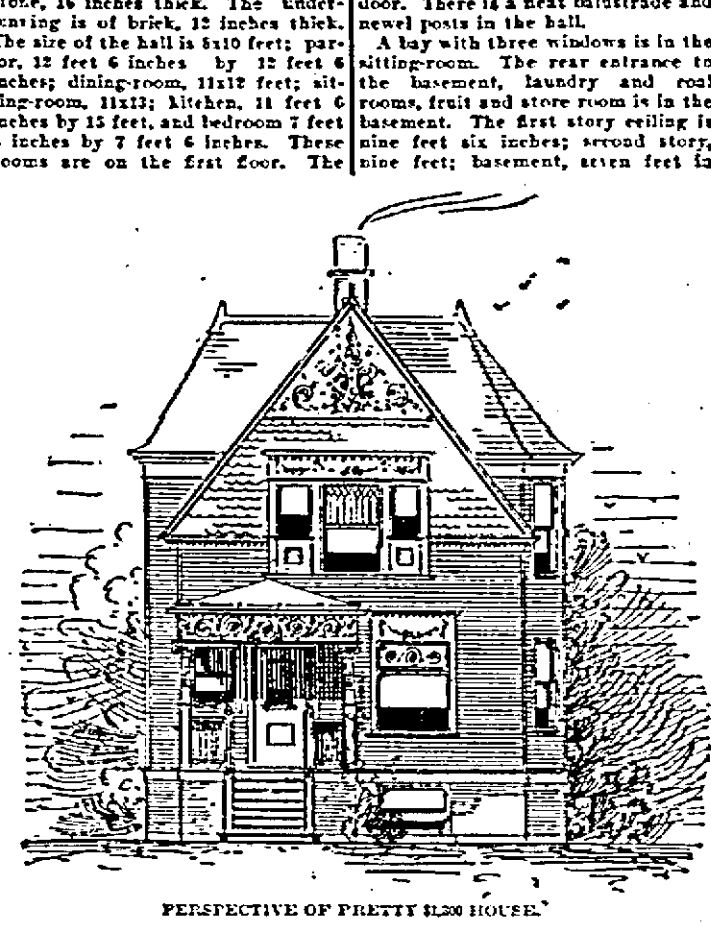
Britain's Symbol of Civilization.

Foreigners sneer at the Englishman who dresses for dinner on board a steamer or in a hotel; yet they might as well laugh at the Briton's respect for and pride in an English jacket, says a writer in an English magazine. The clean white shirt at eight o'clock is equally a sign and symbol of Anglo-Saxon civilization.

It Made Business.

First Suburbanite—What was the strawberry and ice cream social at the chapel given as a benefit for, last night?

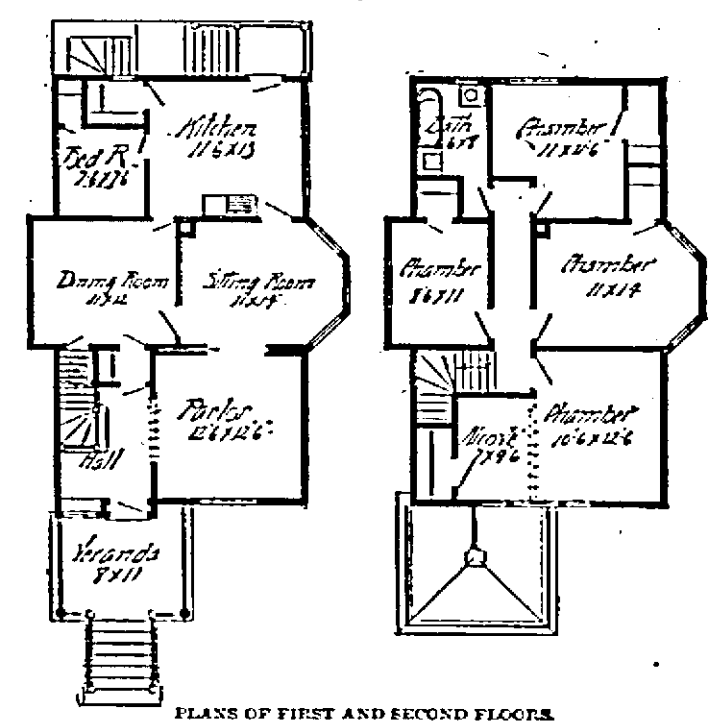
Second Suburbanite—I am not sure, but I guess it was to make business for the new doctor.—Puck.



PERSPECTIVE OF PRETTY \$250 HOUSE.

four chambers on the second floor work all outside walls to be back-plastered. All hardware to be of a neat kind. Trim is finished with a corner and base block. All glass is double thick. Closets have one drawer and three shelves. All brick showing on outside is to be of the best grade hard burned brick.

The size of the house upon the ground is 22 feet by 36 feet 6 inches. All rooms are piped for gas and furnace, and there are electric bells from front and rear doors. All ma-



PLANS OF FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS.

terial used must be of the best respective kind. All rooms must be left broom clean and ready for occupancy. Lay shingles four inches to the weather and O. G. siding two and one-half inches. All sheathing must be done with fence flooring; all sub-floors to be of fencing. The top of first story floor joist will be four feet six inches from finished grade. The posts on front veranda will be turned, with ornamental cap and square 6x6 inches base. The square balusters will be 1 1/2 x 1 1/2 inch and 1 1/2 inch apart. GEORGE A. W. KENTZ.

DURATION OF SUNSHINE.	TECHNICALITIES OF THE LAW.
Actual number of Sun-Lit Hours in the Principal Cities of the United States.	A divorce granted after the commission of a crime against a third person by a husband is held in state vs. Kodat (Mo.), 51 L. R. A. 509, not to make the former wife a competent witness against him respecting such crime or conversations with the husband during marriage.
From the known latitude of a station it is possible to calculate the number of hours that the sun is above its horizon during a year. The observations at the various stations of the United States weather bureau give the actual number of sun-lit hours. A comparison of the two numbers gives the percentage of sun-lit hours at the station. From the last report of the bureau (just published) the following data are selected:	A merchant who gives to a designated class of customers an opportunity to secure by lot or chance any article of value additional to that for which such customers have paid is held in Meyers vs. state (Ga.), 51 L. R. A. 456, to violate a penal statute against lotteries or other schemes or devices for hazarding money or any valuable thing.
Albany, N. Y., 55 per cent. of sun-lit hours; Atlanta, Ga., 53 per cent.; Atlantic City, N. J., 53 per cent.; Baltimore, Md., 64 per cent.; Boston, Mass., 52 per cent.; Buffalo, N. Y., 54 per cent.; Charleston, S. C., 55 per cent.; Chicago, Ill., 53 per cent.; Cincinnati, O., 61 per cent.; Cleveland, O., 61 per cent.; Denver, Col., 51 per cent.; Detroit, Mich., 50 per cent.; Galveston, Tex., 41 per cent.; Indianapolis, Ind., 49 per cent.; Jacksonville, Fla., 67 per cent.; Key West, Fla., 71 per cent.; Los Angeles, Cal., 56 per cent.; Minneapolis, Minn., 52 per cent.; New Orleans, La., 49 per cent.; New York, N. Y., 52 per cent.; Phoenix, Ariz., 41 per cent.; Philadelphia, Pa., 53 per cent.; Rochester, N. Y., 41 per cent.; St. Louis, Mo., 62 per cent.; San Diego, Cal., 53 per cent.; San Francisco, Cal., 51 per cent.; Santa Fe, N. M., 55 per cent.; Washington, D. C., 55 per cent.	A broker through whose efforts a binding contract is made for land between his principal and the owner of the land is held in the case of Roche vs. Smith (Mass.), 51 L. R. A. 510, to have earned his commission, although the owner cannot make good title because of encumbrances not known to the broker. The remedy of the principal is held to be against the third person.

Automobiles as Transport Wagons.

Experiments in France have proved convincing, and the French believe they are certain to play a role of most importance in modern warfare. It is odd to note the different uses to which nature and science are put. On the battlefield they fight for the destruction of life, while throughout the country, hostetter a stomach, bitter fights to preserve it. For fifty years the Bitters has been curing dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation and biliousness. It will also prevent malaria, fever and ague.

SPLINTERS AND CHIPS.

The total length of ocean cables is 160,442 miles.

Norway sends to England 180,000 tons of live a year.

A man should weigh 26 pounds for every foot of his height.

The Chinese have twice sacked Moscow, once in 1237 and again in 1573.

The tip of the tongue is chiefly sensible to pungent and acid tastes, the middle portion to sweets and bitters, while the back is confined entirely to the flavors of roast meats and fatty substances.

At St. Mary-at-Hill monument in London the Rev. W. Carlile, a progressive vicar, holds half-hour services each day, after which free drinks of food coffee are furnished those who attend.

A bolt of lightning struck Edward Cole's house at Harrison City, Pa. It ran down the wall to where Mr. Cole's six-year-old daughter was standing and burned every hair from her head. Aside from a severe shock she was not otherwise injured. Mr. Cole's mother, sitting near the little girl, was so severely shocked that she may die.

Her. T. DeWitt Talmage says that "a newspaper whose columns overflow with the ads of business men has more influence in attracting attention to and building up a city or town than any other agency that can be employed."

Dr. Albert Hand, of Knox college, has held a chair at that institution just half a century and has taught sixty-two years in all. At the college he has instructed for different periods classes in science, Latin, English literature, Greek and history. This is a record in length of service and versatility.

Miss Alice H. Day, of Patsia, N. Y., was the only woman graduated in the law department of the University of Buffalo. Because she had not taken her whole course in that institution she was disqualified from taking the second scholarship prize, which she had won. It was awarded to the man next below her in rank, but who had the good fortune to be in the university long enough to entitle him to honors.

An old copy of the New York Spectator shows that the population of New York City just one hundred years ago this month was 60,452. Philadelphia then contained 55,722 people.

Hetty Green's most valued possession is just now a pet poodle, named Dewey. Mrs. Green says she is distinctly related to the animal, and for that reason named her dog for him.

SIX DOCTORS THIS TIME.

South Bend, Ind., July 29th.—Six different doctors treated Mr. J. O. Landeman, of this place, for Kidney Trouble. He had been very ill for three years, and he despaired of ever being well.

Somebody suggested Dodd's Kidney Pills. Mr. Landeman used two boxes. He is completely cured, and besides losing all his Kidney Trouble, his general health is much better than it has been for years.

No case that has occurred in St. Joseph County for half a century, has created such a profound sensation, and Dodd's Kidney Pills are being well advertised, as a result of this wonderful cure of Mr. Landeman's case.

Any man or woman who wants soft glossy hair must be free of dandruff, which causes falling hair. Since it has become known that dandruff is a germ disease, the old hair preparations that were merely scalp irritants, have been abandoned, and the public has been benefited. The only hair preparation that kills the dandruff germ, is Dodd's Kidney Pills. It says: "Herbicide not only cleanses the scalp from dandruff and prevents the hair's falling out, but promotes a new growth. Herbykide keeps my hair very glossy."

Did All the Thinking.

Comedian—Why did the supernumerary leave the company?

Sue Britte—Because she couldn't obtain a speaking part.

"Has she got one now?"

"I presume so. She married the manager."—Norratona Herald.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes, Allen's Foot-Powder, a powder for the feet. It makes tight shoes feel easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot, Callous, Smarting, Sore and Sweating Feet. All Druggists and Shoe Stores sell it. 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Quinlan, Le Roy, N. Y.

A Sharp-Tongued Woman.

Mrs. Wick—When my husband says anything I have to take it with a grain of salt.

Mr. Wick—When my wife says anything I have to take it with a good many grains of pepper.—Somerville Journal.

Settle.

I want every man and woman in the United States interested in the Union and Whisky habits to have one of my books on these diseases. Address H. M. Winfrey, Atlanta, Ga., Box 667, and one will be sent you free.

Self respect ought to mean something more than a comfortable sense that you have not been found out.—Town Taper.

Pain's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—Wm. O. Eadsley, Vicksburg, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

You rub yourself oftener than others rub you.—Atchison Globe.

An old fashioned remedy—sending for the doctor.—Puck.

SUNSTROKE

The summer's awful heat will kill those not fit to resist it—those whose bodies are full of poison because they have neglected their bowels.

The victims of sunstroke, or of any of the other terrible dangers of summer—diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera morbus—are always those who have been careless about keeping clean inside, and as a result have their blood full of rotten filth breeding disease germs and their bodies ready with weakness to succumb to the hot spell. Dizziness, heat headaches, sick stomachs, sticky oozing ill-smelling sweats, restless nights, terrible pains, gripes and cramps in the bowels, sudden death on the street, all result from this neglect.

Keep yourself clean, pure and healthy inside, disinfected as it were, with CASCARETS CANDY CATHARTIC, the greatest antiseptic bowel tonic ever discovered and you will find that every form of summer disease will be effectively

PREVENTED BY

CASCARETS

CANDY CATHARTIC

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

10c. 25c. 50c.

ALL DRUGGISTS

CASCARETS are absolutely harmless, a purely vegetable compound. No mineral or other material poisons in CASCARETS. CASCARETS are given every day by the thousands, liver and intestines. They are only given with confidence, but correct any and every form of irregularity of the bowels, including constipation, flatulence, indigestion, biliousness, etc. They are good, safe, never sickens, weakens or grips. Write for booklet and free sample. Address: STERLING REMEDY CO., CHICAGO or NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

Minneapolis. **WOODWARD & CO., GRAIN COMMISSION** DULUTH.

Orders for Future Delivery Executed in All Markets.

